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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
11th Apr.	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10819		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9855
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7351		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5291	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6019		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

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OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,528	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
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YEDOSHI MARU		B. Kon	11th April	22nd April.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	23rd April	5th May.
TOTOMI MARU		M. Winckler	7th May	19th May.
YETCHUFU MARU		K. Saito	1 th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
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KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
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AFRICA	4593	P. Radessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,363	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	G.P. Osborne	R.N.R. 5,124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	6,106	25th "
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Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY, the 17th, 18th & 20th instant, being a Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 17th, 18th and 20th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1908, at 6-15 P.M.

A full attendance is hoped for.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 7TH APRIL, 1908.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF A PIANO.

By PUBLIC AUCTION at the Bombay Small Causes Court premises, by order of the Court:

One COTTAGE PIANO by S. Rose and Co. will be sold at the abovementioned place, on SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1908, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time.)

LIFE INSURANCE.

WITH reference to a recent letter running thus: "I am extremely sorry I did not insure through you before but I was not aware that I could," Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retd., trusts that henceforth it will be understood that all Anglo-Indians, official and non-official alike, and whatever their rank or position in life, are welcome to apply to him for advice on the conditions, copy of which can be obtained by sending an addressed half-anna envelope to the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," or from himself direct. Mr. Henderson will also be grateful if Anglo-Indians generally will resolutely refuse to credit any assertion regarding himself, the drift of which is to indicate that it is useless to apply to him for advice. False rumours that he has given up his work and even that he is dead, have been industriously circulated in India and Burma,—of course, by insurance agents. Mr. Henderson's work will continue in hands perhaps able than his own long after he has joined the majority, but he has every hope of carrying it on in person for a good many years to come.—42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Appeal from its original Civil Jurisdiction.

APPEAL No. 1301.

Suit No. 123 of 1901.

VASANTRAO MADHAVRAO...Appellant & Plaintiff.

VS.

ANANDRAO GUNPATRAO
and others .....Respondents & Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made herein on the 16th March, 1908, the undermentioned properties are offered FOR SALE and the Undersigned invites private offers for the same. Offers should reach the Undersigned at his Office, on or before the 15th day of April, 1908.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of two pieces, the first of the Pension and Tax and the second of the Government Toke tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and outhouses standing thereon, and situate, lying and being at Soparibag Road, Parel, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax piece containing by admeasurement 29613 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 148, Collector's New No. 3742, Old Survey No. 3743 and 4087, and New Survey No.1/2589, the Government Toka piece containing by admeasurement 3687 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16826, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 8/2589, and which said piece together are Assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F. Ward under Ward Nos. 583-585-587 588-153, and Street Nos. 149, 2, 4, 153-154 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhaskerji and others, partly by the Road leading from the Government House to the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Purshotam Murarji Khimji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Krushnanath Narayenji, partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dumanwalla and others administrations of the estate of Muneckji Cawasjee Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the Soparibag Road.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground consisting of eight plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of Foras tenure and one free of rent with [illegible] containing [illegible] yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361-300 586, Collector's New Nos. 3,742, 3,743, 4,081, 12,510, 12,601, 12,603, and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2B, 20 3-2 600, the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,186 square yards or thereabouts Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240, 509, 586, and 73, Collector's New Nos. 12,601-12,603,12610, Old Survey No. none, New Survey Nos. 1 2A, 3 3A, and 3C. 2,600, the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 590, and New Survey Nos. 2B, 2600, which said nine plots together are assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189, and Street Nos. 3,188, 160 2 to 8 162, 164, 166-188 1, and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the North, partly by the property of Khurseedji Naoroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chand Khatra, and partly by an other property of Tribhovandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Osman Mahomed Bakhai and Abdulla Haji Mahomed Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Soparibag Road, on or towards the West by the premises of the Temple known as Shri Mankeshwar's Temple and beyond it partly by the property of Bai Kesari, wife of Rajtally Jooma and partly by the property of Momon Haji Abdul Karim Haji Khatookhee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI and HOMER, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1908.

R. D. SETHNA,
Special Commissioner,
High Court, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a
The Water Supply of Town, and the Construction of Waterworks. A practical Treatise for the use of Engineers and Students of Engineering. By W. K. Burton, Assoc. Memb. Inst. C. E. With Numerous Plates and other Illustrations	18 12
Lady Jane Gray and her Times. By I. A. Taylor. With seventeen Illustrations	14 0
Memoirs of Monsieur Claude, Chief of Police Under the Second Umpire	10 15
The Romance of Steel. The Story of a Thousand Millionaires. By Herbert N. Casson... ...	9 3
Veterinary, Surgical and Obstrical Operations. By W. L. Williams. Illustrated	9
Hypnotic Therapeutics in Theory and Practice. With numerous Illustrations of Treatment by Suggestion. By John Duncan Quackenbos, A. M., M. D.	6 9
How to Build or Buy a Country Cottage and Fit it up. By "Home Counties" with a large number of Photographs, Plans and Estimates of Cottages and Bungalow, from £ 130 to £1,300 and introduction. By Henry Norman, M. P.	5 4
The Complete Rugby Footballer of the New Zealand System. By D. Gallaher and W. J. Stead. With thirty-five illustrations	5 0
The Franco-German War of 1870-71. By Field-Marshal Count Helmuth Von Moltke. With a Map, Notes and Orders of Battle	4 6
The Complete Workings of Craft Freemasonry, being a practical Guide to the Three Degrees in Blue Masonry according to Sound Usage...	3 15
French Grammar simplified. An Easy and Rapid Self-Instructor	2 4
Aids to the Study of Bacteriology. By T. H. Pearman and C. G. Moor, M. A.	2 4
The Magic Seven Lida A. Churchill	0 14
The Magnet Lida A. Churchill	0 14
Sesame and Lilies. Two Lectures by John Ruskin, L. L. D. With new Preface.	0 5

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Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sirnayu (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS!!
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SATURDAY APRIL 11TH.
Wilson Barrets' Powerful Play
THE SILVER KING.
Four Years at the Princesses Theatre, London.
MON. 13th April.—OLD HEIDELBURG.
(By Special Request.)
TUE. 14th April.—BEAUTY AND THE BARGE.
(Mr. Cotter's Benefit.)
WED. 15th April.—ALICE, SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
(Miss Hammer's Benefit.)

SPECIAL NOTICE:—The Bandmann Comedy Company will positively leave Bombay on Thursday, April 16th for Egypt and London where the present Company will disband.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half price to the Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 Seats.
(Tickets to be Purchased at the Theatre at Night only)
Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30; Single Seats, Rs. 10, 7-8, 6.
Doors Open 8-30, Commence at 9-30. Box Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

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TO-NIGHT!
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SUNDAYS INCLUDED.

From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8 30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15

AN EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.

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With the latest Novelties of Wonderful, Sensational, Comic, Instructive and most Attractive Films ever shown in India.

Our Fairy Pavillion is fitted with Electric Fans and a most beautiful display of Electric Lights all round.

PRINCESS BAND in attendance.

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The Programme includes:
Hop. O. My thumb Tragedy in Coal Mine.
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See Our Detail Programme.

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THIS EVENING }

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9 to 10-30.
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PRICES AS USUAL.

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Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Mount Ida," Anstey Road, Altamont, Cumballa Hill, the property of George Mckenzie, Esqr.:—

Handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, very handsome extra large carved and polished teak sideboard with special trays for table linen, drawer lined green baize for table, silver and fitted drawer to receive full service for 24 persons, carved side table to match, telescope dining table and 12 carved armchairs to match.

Very handsome selected figured teak polished bedroom suite, consisting of large wardrobe with mirror-hanging press, drawers and cupboard with jewel tray, dressing table with drawers and cupboard to match, large hanging cupboard with deep drawers below to match, and small corner cupboard to match.

Lady's writing table with folding writing slope cupboards for stationery and shelf for books.

Handsome and useful drawingroom cozy corner in polished blackwood with spring seats, stuffed hair and corner cupboards, with glass doors and glass shelves, lined plush.

Bondoir Grand Piano by Bluthner, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1908.

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AUCTION SALE of Talking Machines, Records, Bicycles, Accordeons, Rolled-gold Jewellery, Watches, Provisions, Toys, and Shop Furniture, made to order.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th April, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in "Kavarana Buildings," Princess Street, Dhobitalao, by order of Mr. Essack Haji Aboobuker, closing business, the following fancy goods consisting of—new talking machines, records, record albums, new bicycles, accordeons, fur caps, rolled gold jewellery, such as watches, timepieces, charms, watch chains, pins, collar buttons, and oilmanstores, toys, photo frames, stationery, cricket sets, litho blocks, also shop furniture made to order by the owner such as glass show cupboard with drawers, plate-glass show cases, writing-table, chairs, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD: last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

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NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS.
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice:—
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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acqu

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TELEGRAPH REFORMS AND GRIEVANCES.

The "Madras Mail:"—There is little doubt that, whatever may have been the original cause of the trouble now existing in the Indian Telegraph Department, the men fastened on one of the recent reforms introduced by Mr. Newlands, the English Telegraph expert, as the *causa causans* of their present uncompromising attitude. We refer, of course, to the new system of watches, or turns of duty. Theoretically, it may be possible to regard the new system as an improvement on the old; practically, it may have all the defects that the signallers point out. The two sides of the question were set out in the extracts we published on Saturday regarding the beginning of the present Telegraph crisis in Calcutta, and the evidence against it has since been accumulating. It may be that the new system was intended to bring on the bulk of the men when the work is heaviest and to have as few as possible when the work is slack, the result being to relieve the men of much night work. But in a letter to a Calcutta contemporary, a correspondent points out that the only result of this is that the men on duty are too many during the supposed busy hours of the day and too few to deal with the work that comes in during the night. This, however, may be due to bad arrangement and not to inherent defects in the system. The signallers who have tried it assert that the new system, besides being too great a strain on their working capacity, seriously interferes with their domestic arrangements. The impression seems to exist that Mr. Newlands used his reforming besom too freely, and gave people who came in contact with him the idea that he was actuated by a feeling of supreme discontent at the existing state of things—because they existed, they must be wrong and inefficient, and must be replaced by something new.

Judging by the statement made in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey in the Budget Debate in Calcutta, the result of Mr. Newlands' investigations into the working of the Indian Telegraphs has been that the Department is heavily overmanned, the signalling work is too slow, due in some measure to the large amount of unnecessary clerical work to be done before a message is put on the wires, and the system of utilising the labour available is not properly organised. The result we see in the reforms recently introduced, namely, the new watch system and the new forms of messages, and it now appears to us that the people most discontented are those who were to benefit by the reforms, viz. the signallers and the general public. "The toad beneath the harrow knows exactly where each tooth-mark goes," and this applies to at least some of the reforms just introduced. One of the outstanding features of the new system of wat hes, as we understand it, is the introduction of an eight hours' day. Mr. Newlands has taken the idea from labour conditions in England, where they seem to be fascinated with the ideal of an eight hour working day in theory. But what may be suitable in England is, for climatic reasons, quite unsuitable in India; and we can well imagine that a Telegraph signaller who is tied to his machine, and has to work at his utmost speed, finds a continuous eight hours turn of duty more than human nature can stand for any length of time. If any doubt exists on the subject, it will be proved by the new system. But we understand that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., in years gone by, made the experiment for itself, and found it a failure. The Company is a commercial concern, and from a business point of view is bound to get the largest possible amount of work out of its employees. It has found as the result of experiment that in its tropical stations the most it can ask its men to do is six hours continuous duty, with a possible seven hours in cases of emergency.

On the whole, one of the most useful Departments of the State is just now in a deplorable conditions of chaos, and we wish we could see the end of th trouble and the return to a normal condition of affairs. An unreformed Telegraph Department that did its work more or less satisfactorily is to be preferred to a reformed and improved Department that is working with its machinery all out of gear.

FORGOTTEN PROMISES.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. Pal and other non-official members were quite right in the strictures they passed with regard to the mockery of the "consultation" which has held before the Budget was presented in Council. A year ago His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser announced with a great flourish of trumpets a new scheme by which non-official members should be made to feel they were doing something more constructive in Budget-making than merely reading prodigiously long speeches on non-financial matters. So it was arranged that the non-official members were to be summoned to meet the officials and discuss the points of the Budget. It was an excellent plan, save that it had no compelling force of legislation and therefore was destined to become a dead-letter directly the frame of mind of officialdom changed. And change it has done within less than a twelve month. Let us see how this year contrasts with the promise of last year. Winding up his Budget speech on April 6th, 1907, Sir Andrew Fraser said: "I am glad to hear the acknowledgement made of the informal action which I took this year in inviting non-official members to meet with the Secretaries in the various Departments and discuss the Budget before it was submitted to the Council. This was the first experiment." He then proceeded to make the following promises:—

Promise No. I.

"I hope that next year I shall be able to take measures which will make this even a more effective means of ascertaining opinion in regard to the work of Government."

Fulfilment.

This year only four out of the eight non-official members of the Council were invited.

Promise No. II.

"I shall certainly allow Hon'ble Members who attend the conference to have an opportunity of studying the Budget beforehand."

Fulfilment.

Rough copies of the Budget were provided for the four invited on the very day they were expected to discuss it intelligently!

Promise No. III.

"And I hope that the advice and assistance which they will give me will be of no mean value."

Fulfilment.

No change has ever been made in the Budget or the official programme as a result of this meeting.

We cannot congratulate His Honour on the strength of his memory when 1908 can so signally bring to naught the promises given in 1907.

POSTPONED PROJECTS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—It has already been publicly announced that no new construction of railways can be undertaken this year, owing to the pressing demands of open lines, but the Government of India, in order to relieve distress in the Central Provinces, have resolved to spend five or six lakhs of rupees on earth works on the route selected for the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway, which passes through some of the most affected district. The Government are also pledged to Messrs. Tata and Co., to connect their iron mines with their steel works, so soon as the Company have raised a stated portion of their capital. It is understood that Messrs. Tata and Co., have announced that the necessary "minimum" amount of capital has been subscribed, and Government are therefore under obligation to construct this branch line. Owing, however, to there having been an alteration in the site of the steel works from Sini to Kalamatti, and to the necessity for the re-survey for the branch as now proposed, the work of construction cannot be put in hand immediately, but will probably be started this year. It is understood that no money can possibly be spent on the Sara Bridge over the Ganges immediately, as work of this magnitude cannot possibly be put in hand until complete investigations have been made on the spot and complete designs and estimates prepared, and this preliminary work must occupy some months.

At a station on the Waveney Valley line in Norfolk a man got into the last compartment (which was unoccupied) of the end carriage of a train, which happened to be a funeral car, containing a coffin in the centre and the mourners in the front compartment. When the train stopped, the chief mourner asked him to leave, as it was reserved, but the man refused. The carriage was uncoupled, and the intruder once more requested to alight, and he again refused. He was then informed that the train had gone, and, getting out he had to walk several miles in the rain, his bicycle having gone on in the guard's van.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DISTINCTIVE.

Distinctive! That is the modistic catchword of the moment. Now, the art of being distinctive is somewhat difficult to define, but I should place it myself on the faculty of choosing clothes of sympathetic character with the wearer in the first instance and the wearing of the said garments with sympathetic understanding in the second. The large majority of women are far too prone to fall haphazard into any trap ticketed original or exclusive, never giving a thought to any individual feelings they may have in the matter. And it is just as easy to be distinctive in a simple, knockabout tailor-made as in some regal Paquin confection. The courage of a bold opinion in the face of some pronounced edict is frequently responsible for a wealth of distinction, which is in no way lessened by the element of danger attached to a protest. Women who adhere strenuously to one style of coiffure, provided it is a becoming coiffure to them, are almost invariably distinctive in a greater or less degree, statement that immediately recalls our own Royal family, with their neat heads. Then, again, presence and pose have much to do with a distinctive personality. Only the other evening at a ball I remarked the importance of these elements in the case of a young girl, who wore some soft white dress in no way remarkable, quite unrelieved in any way, either by jewels or flowers, the same studied absence of ornamentation being observed with the head, which was dressed Pompadour with a rather outstanding twist low down in the neck. It was lovely hair, however, very fair, and I think naturally "ondule;" anyway, if art was responsible for the large undulations, all the more credit is due, for the ensemble was distinctive beyond all telling, and contrived to stand out in the midst of much magnificence. There were numbers of other white frocks worn by fair-haired girls, but no one came within measurable distance of this notable exponent of presence and pose.

HAIR ADJUNCTS AND FLORAL GARNITURES.

It is almost impossible to gauge the beautiful possibilities of either of these accessories, lacking a personal experience at some one of the large emporiums which specialise in these matters. Among other delights, I would chronicle the exceptional charm of some back silk roses, the inner petals tipped with gold, of which the centre is entirely formed, mounted on natural green leaves and tendrils. The bloom is usually Brobdingnagian, and it would be impossible to find anything capable of bestowing a more telling touch to a white evening gown. While for black evening toilettes a novelty is provided in a realistic cluster of sweet peas, nature's own replica, both as to size and colour. Realism, again, is effected almost beyond credence with the still approved orchid, the latest whereof is the weird brown variety; and a hanging cluster of deep-shaded nasturtiums is lovely if allowed to rule the one relief to the delicate corn shade of satin, over which Paris is going more than a little mad. For the coiffure there is very conceivable style of "bandeau" offered in tulle, soft ribbon, and gold and silver tissue. On the latter, the dewdrop "diamante" plays a conspicuous role, and is also noticeably telling on a novel elongated bow, fashioned of what looked like a coloured flag leaf. Of diadem travesties and bizarre winged insects, all many sizes larger than life, and exquisitely coloured there is a bewilderment of choice. There must not be forgotten the classical laurel leaf wreath, usually of gold or silver, but now in much significant request for wear with the Greek outstanding, dressing.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—MARCH 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr R A Wilson, B Cov
Mr G F S Christie, B Cov
Mr J McC Wright, B Cov.
Yusuf Ali A Khan Bahadur, B Cov.
Mr G E R Graham, B Cov.
Mr C G Denne, B
Mr D M Straight, B
Mr H T Bedford, B
Mr H C Wintle, B
Mr C C Collingwood, B
Mr G A Anderson, M
Mr J A L Cumming, Bo. Cov.
Major-Gen. A G F Browne, C B, D S O
C I D C F Macintyre, I-I G R
Major O M S da Costa, 35 Sind H
Major J H Dickson, S and T Corps.
Major L M Bell, 16 Raj
Major J C D Pinney, 38 C I H
Major S B Grimston, 18 P W O Tiwana Lrs.
Major M F Harding, 69 Punj
Major R E Travers, 1-4 G R
Capt C S Fellows, 108 Inf.
Capt W H Chaldecott, R E
Capt G N S Keene, 29 Punj
Capt G A McWatters, 81 Prs.
Capt E G D Pratt, 95 Inf.
Capt P C S Dunlop, Malabar Vol R
Capt W J H Hunter, 116 Mah
Lieut St J V Baker, 10 Lrs
Lieut R W Manderson, 3 Skinner's H
Lieut J J Oliver, 102 Green
Lieut J H Bennett, 3 Skinner's H.
Lieut C T Sale, 35 Sind H
Lieut E H Pott, 1 D C O Lrs.
Lieut J G Willoughby, 33 Q O Lt Cav.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt F B H Eustace, R E B., 6 mo. M C
Mr J H Lea, B Cov., 5 mo. M C
Mr W Mayes, B, furl on M C commuted to furl on private affairs and extended to 30-9-08.
Mr H Cooper, B., 6 mo. M C
Mr J Parkes, B., 2 mo. M C
Mr A F Jolly, B., 3 mo. M C
Miss E. E. Greene, B., 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr F L C Cowley-Brown, M., 1 mo, furl.
Major W W Cookson, R G A to 3/9/08 on M C
Capt C Vickers, 18 Raj., to 11/9/08
Capt C L Peart, 106 Hazara Prs., to 1/5/03.
Capt G H Vaughan-Sawyer 23 Sikh Prs., 6 mo. M C
Lieut E L Maxwell, 11 Lrs., 2 weeks.
Lieut J W H D Tyndall, 5 Lt Inf., 6 mo. M.C.
Lieut E Monteith, 105 Lt Inf., 6 mo. M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A Mc Gregor, B Cov
Mr W Mayers, B
Mr F V Bellairs, B.
Miss E E Greene, B.
Lieut C H S Deane, 44 Merwara Inf.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	9	22
C Market, Ghoda Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	22	20	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	4	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sat Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Ryculla and 1st Nagpada	13	10	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	3	14
G Malvina and Worli	7	3	14
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	19
Total	*72	56	191
Total plague deaths to date	142,710		
Same date last year	77	72	205

* Includes one imported case from Calcutta.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
15	6

† Includes three imported cases.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See thatyou get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty March 21.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Sub-Lieut. A E Davey has been placed on the Retired List (March 20).

March 23.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut R Pennington-Williams to be lieutenant March 21.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—H H Kelly March 8, D A Thomson March 9, H G Gandy March 14. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—B T Wilson, vice H H Kelly March 8, C H G Campbell, vice D A Thomson March 9, W H A Hunt, vice H G Gandy March 14.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Major W E Lord Ormantown resigns his commission; Second Lieut J. N Guthrie, from 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, to be second lieutenant, vice A H B FitzGerald, resigned March 25.

Territorial Regiments.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt J Rainsford-Hannay is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers, Supernumerary Capt C E Wilson to be captain, vice J Rainsford-Hanny March 1, Capt H St C Wilkins is seconded for service on the Staff March 3.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Sergt-Major H F Metcalfe to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt E I Bell, retired March 25.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut C P G Jones resigns his commission March 25.

The Leicestershire Regt—Lieut C G Liddell to be adjutant, vice Capt C H Haig March 23.

The Royal Irish Regt—Capt T C FitzHugh, M V O., is seconded under the provisions of Article 74 b Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 March 3.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt E A Hosford to be major, vice E L Vans-Agnew, retired March 4.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut F H Edwards is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 4.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt P H Short, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Supernumerary Capt F C Nisbet to be captain, vice P H Short, D S O (Feb 29).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Surg-Major J Baines to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt G Wallace, retired (March 25).

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Capt A G Bayley to be adjutant, vice O R L Hampden (March 22).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut M E Callard resigns his commission (March 25).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt).—Supernumerary Capt R J T Hildyard to be captain, vice R J W Flanagan, promoted (March 19).

The Highland Light Inf.—Gentleman Cadet I D Dalrample, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H B F Bryant, M V O, seconded (March 25).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Gentleman Cadet H J D Clark, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R G Maclaine, appointed adjutant (March 25).

The Army Service Corps.

Major A Long, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col G R C Paul, C M G, promoted; Capt W K Bernard to be major, vice A Long, D S O (Feb 1).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss M C F H Cole, R R C, on her retirement, is granted permission to retain the badge of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, in recognition of her meritorious service.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt. H M Howard, Royal Marine Light Inf, ordnance officer fourth class, to be an ordnance officer, third class, vice Major L K Carlyon March 24.

Army Pay Department.

Capt L G Stayner, from the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept, retaining his substantive rank July 21, 1903.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen J H Laye C V O, C B is placed on retired pay: Col temporary Brig-Gen E C Bethune, C B brigadier general, General Staff, Southern Command, to be major-general, vice J H Laye, C V O, C B March 23; Col A B Purvis, half-pay, retires on retired pay March 25; Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, First Class and Honorary Capt F Brown, Army Ordnance Dept, is granted the honorary rank of major March 19.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Capt E W Livesey to be surgeon-major March 14

Army Motor Reserve.

The undermentioned to be second lieutenants:—L F Orde, C B Palmer, N W P de Heveningham, T C Owen March 25.

Admiralty, 19th March,

Royal Marine Artillery.

Paymaster and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Walter James Gaitskell half-pay is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, under the provisions of Order in Council of 3rd August, 1886. Dated 24th March,

Admiralty, 24th March.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Edward William Blackwood Ryan. Dated 15th March
Mark Singleton. Dated 15th May.

Sub-Lieutenant Kenneth Robertson-Glasgow has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Lieutenant John Bax Groom Lieutenant John Percival-Jones Sub-Lieutenant William John Rusack. Engineer Frederick George Westmorland. Dated 23rd March.

Admiralty, 25th March.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant John Vaughan has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 24th March,

Sub-Lieutenant Joseph MacMahon to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th March.

Admiralty, 26th March.

Staff Paymaster Frederick William Hamond has this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Clerk Reginald Douglas Paffard has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th February,

War Office, Whitehall, 27th March,

Commands and Staff.

Captain (now Major) Harry A Boyce, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain. Dated 6th March,

Cavalry Of The Line.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Harold E. Berry retires on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry, under the provisions of Article 516, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 28th March.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, Major The Honourable William Bailey retires on retired pay. Dated 28th March,

Captain James J. Richardson to be Major, vice The Honourable W. Bailey. Dated 28th March,

Royal Regiment Of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain William H. W. Hope is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 13th March,

Supernumerary Captain Clifford H. Newcombe to be Captain, vice W. H. W. Hope. Dated 13th March,

Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion, The promotion of Subadar Lal Singh is antedated to 13th November, 1907, vice Teja Singh, deceased.

Jemadar Bulaka Singh to be Subadar, vice Harnam Singh, retired. Dated 1st January,

Havildar Major Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, vice Bulaka Singh. Dated 1st January,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Claude de M. Franklyn is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 26th March,

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant Sir Lionel C. W. Alexander, Bart., to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable L. P. Cary (Master of Falkland), promoted. Dated 22nd January,

Territorial Regiments.

The Royal Fusiliars (City of London Regiment), Second Lieutenant Edward M. Hope resigns his Commission. Dated 28th March.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain Edward A. T. Bayly is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 5th March.

Supernumerary Captain Edgar J. de Penthemy O'Kelly to be Captain vice E. A. T. Bayly. Dated 5th March.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Captain Eustace J. Clarke-Jervoise retires on retired pay, Dated 28th March.

Lieutenant Francis W M Drew is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 7th March,

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Berti H W Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice C P Grindle, resigned. Dated 13th March,

The Manchester Regiment, Second Lieutenant Hyde G Harrison, from half-pay, to be Second Lieutenant, vice N W Humphrys, promoted, with precedence next below Second Lieutenant E L Musson. Dated 18th, March.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) Major Lionel K. Carlyon retires on retired pay. Dated 28th March.

Captain Alfred L. Law to be Major, vice L. K. Carlyon. Dated 28th March.

The Gordon Highlanders, The seconding for service on the Staff of Captain Alister F. Gordon, D. S. O. been antedated to 18th February, 1908, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of 10th March.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Captain and Brevet Major Archibald Patten to be Major vice T. Irvine, deceased. Dated 9th March,

Supernumerary Captain Reginald J. P. Cox to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A. Patten. Dated 9th March,

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—

James R. Couper, vice C. P. James, seconded Dated 25th January,

Neale Thomson, vice E. B. Cuthbertson, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health Dated 29th January,

Alexander R. G. Wilson, vice R. G. Maclaine, appointed Adjutant, Dated 31st January,

Army Veterinary Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Layton J. Blenkinsop, D. S. O., from Army Veterinary Corps, to be Colonel, vice Colonel J. A. Nunn, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., placed on retired pay. Dated 15th March,

Army Veterinary Corps, Major Thomas G. Peacocke is transferred to the Indian Army Remount Department, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 18th February.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Matron.

Miss Isabella J. Jerrard, R.R. C., is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th March.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Basil A. Hill, Royal Marine Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 14th March.

Memoranda.

Colonel John S. Cowans, M.V.O., Officer in charge of the Training and Staff Duties Section, Division of the Chief of the Staff in India, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 28th March.

Colonel Sueno Grant is placed on the Retired List, with an Indian Pension. Dated 23rd March.

Reserve of Officers.

Phillip Edwin Bradney, late Lieutenant. The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Lieutenant Dated 28th March.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

The disturbances in North-West India again gave nearly general rain in Baluchistan for the extreme north of India, but are rapidly disappearing. Skies are almost cleared except in the area of rainfall. For temperature is in moderate to large defect in North-West India owing to recent rain. Light rain has fallen locally in Assam. The few thundershowers occurred north of Burma and South India.

Burma.—Myitkyina had a light fall of rain but skies are almost clear except in the extreme north. The temperature is normal.

North-East India, Orrissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Tezpur recording three-quarters of an inch, and Gauhati half an inch, and a light fall is reported from Narayanganj. Skies are cloudy in Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the coast are clear in the rest of the Division. The air is damper than usual along hills, contains the average amount of moisture, elsewere the temperature is normal or in excess.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies clear or lightly clouded. The humidity is below the average in a few stations in the east of the United Provinces, equal to or above elsewhere. The temperature is higher than usual in the east of the United Provinces and of Central India, but normal in other parts.

North-West India.—Rain has fallen Baluchistan and extreme north of India. Srinagar and Sonemarg report one inch, Muree three-quarters, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi and Cherat half and for Khushab one and half inches. Skies are almost clear, except in the area of the rainfall, where heavy cloud persists. Moisture in the air has decreased and is now nearly normal in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Hills and Upper India, but continues considerably above the average elsewhere. Temperature continues defect, especially in the extreme north.

Peninsula.—Mercara in the Mysore had light falls of rain. Skies are almost clear in the Deccan and Konkan.

Lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula. Humidity has increased in the Deccan and with exception of a defect in few stations where it is equal to average. Everywhere temperature conditions are normal except for a slight excess in parts of South Deccan.

Forecast.—Light rain is probable in the extreme north of India and thundershowers in Assam and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 10th April 1908 was 29·806 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear, while humidity is slightly or moderately above the average. Winds are north-easterly at Sirsa, while Ambala and Delhi report calms. The maximum temperature has been fairly normal at Delhi and 6° to 10° in defect elsewhere, while weather during night was 2° to 4° warmer than usual at Ambala and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mainpuri and humidity is in defect of normal generally. The direction of air movement is northerly at Mainpuri and Cawnpore and westerly at Allahabad. Temperature both day and night has been 3° to 5° above the average generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Information from these districts is scanty to-day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad, Neemuch and Indore and the quantity of moisture in the air has increased slightly or moderately in all places. Winds blow from the south-easterly direction at Neemuch and north-easterly at Surat, while they are north-westerly in the remaining places. Day temperature had been 3° to 7° cooler than usual generally, while during night weather was 2° to 4° warmer at Surat and Neemuch.

Central Provinces.—Skies are more or less cloudy in several places and the air has become damper than usual at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur and Raipur. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature during day had been 2° to 3° in excess of normal at Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda and weather during night was 4° to 6° warmer than usual at Hoshangabad, Saugor and Chanda.

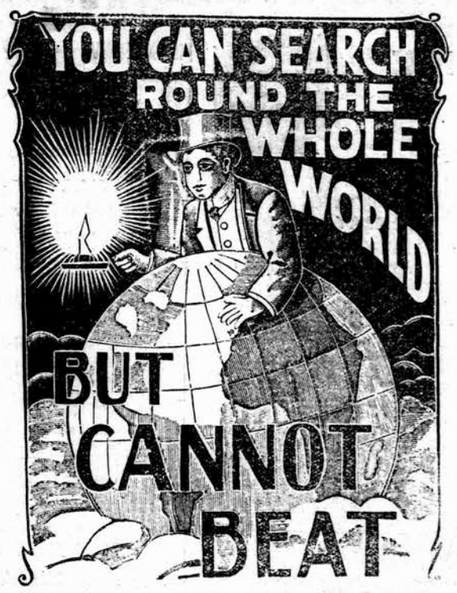
Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared at Ratnagiri, while humidity is slightly below the average at most places. Winds blow from the northerly direction almost everywhere. Temperature both during day as well as night had been either equal to or slightly below normal generally.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are free from cloud and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is much below the average in some places. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Bijapur and north-easterly at Aurangabad, while Sholapur recorded calm. The maximum had been 2° to 3° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and weather during night was 3° to 4° warmer than usual at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Pressure to the south of latitude 20° is below normal and the weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A PIKE of over 20lb., hooked by an angler at Barton Broad, Norfolk, broke the tackle and escaped. Not long afterwards another fisherman landed, about a hundred yards away, the same pike. Hanging from its mouth was the first angler's broken tackle.



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He speaks to you with an eloquence all his own, in fact, everyone else sits down when he rises to speak. His name is

GOOD VALUE

and it is this Assistant who has forged us ahead of our competitors.

DRESS-MAKING!!

DRESS-MAKING!!

Important.

To be well dressed does not necessarily involve a large expenditure, providing you go to the right place for what you require. Now, we consider ourselves perfect artistes en-robes and the reason we do not advertise this Department very much is because we are always crowded out with work. However, if the undermentioned prices appeal to you, we will be glad to send you samples with estimates.

CHARGES FOR DRESS-MAKING.

	Rs.	a.
Making a Blouse unlined	3	8
" a Blouse lined	5	0
" Plain unlined Skirt	3	8
" Plain lined Skirt	5	0
" Dressy unlined Skirt	4	8
" Dressy lined Skirt	5	12
" Plain unlined Shirt Blouses	2	8
" Flannel Shirt Blouses	2	12
" Cotton Dressing Gown	3	0
" Flannel Dressing Gown	3	8
" Muslin Tea Gown	6	8
" Silk Tea Gown	8	8
" Silk Evening Gown	14	8
" Muslin Evening Gown	12	8
" Silk Evening Bodice	6	0
" Lace bridge Coats	5	0
" Smart Race Jackets	10	0
" Opera Capes or Coats	7	8
" Morning Costumes	12	8
" Wedding Dresses	17	8
" Linen Skirts	3	8

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Good workmanship,
Good style,
Prompt execution of orders,
A perfect fit.

Send for a copy of our self-measurement forms which will help you considerably when placing your orders.

AN ENGLISH LADY

Is waiting to Superintend your Easter order for Dresses.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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Established 1874.

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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

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Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 12	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong in all parts. J. B. Chowgule, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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A SAFETY RAZOR

THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

The "GEM JUNIOR OUTFIT" consists of one handle, one silver nickel-plated holder, one stropping attachment, and seven razor-steel blades, all put in a compact leather-covered case, with clasp.

The Price of Complete Set is **Rs. 4-8.**

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AFFORDS
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and enabled the Directors to announce
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INEXPENSIVE—SAME TIME—EXCLUSIVE
DECORATIONS, the latest demonstrations of ideas, imparting Beauty and Distinction, in a Home of Taste, are housed in the
MARVELLOUS SHOWROOMS
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There is nothing to lure the buyer on to extravagance, as there are only three forms of prices, no matter what is selected from the endless variety of
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In fact exemplifying, in its fullest meaning, the idea conveyed by the word
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BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
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MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

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7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 9/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 13/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 3/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/16		1/8
Do. in New York ...	54 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·42 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	since	19 Ma.
Do. Short London Bills.	2 1/2	un	chgd
3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
Do. 6 months' s'ght	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4	3/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/8	1/8	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £2,25,000 for France.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 21/32d.
Bills on Calcutta ... ...Rs. 15,900 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
* Closing tone of Silver weak.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,70,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£11,200,000	Dec. £1,400,000
Other Deposits	...£43,700,000	Inc. £ 200,000
Government Securities	£14,800,000	unchgd. ...
Other Securities	...£39,830,000	Dec. £3,600,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,200,000	Dec. £1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots...	Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	...2,000
Mid-Americans ...	... 5·87+04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 7/8—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :-

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·19	5·19	5·19	5·17	5·12
Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	
5·08	5·03	5·00	5·00	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	11,000	bales
Do. do. last year...	17,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	"
Do. to Continent	6,500	"

Spot Cotton—9·05 –10

Futures—Month of May 9·31—05 | Declined early owing to fears of large notices and advanced interon improved financial conditions and wall street demand.
Do. do. July 9·37—06

New Orleans :-

Spot Cottan—10 1/4—1/3
Futures—Month of May 9·03—07
Do. do. July 9·01 03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship 57 3 4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 57 3/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—17 April-May—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India, 11s.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.
Arrivals :—" Circassia."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
9 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,70,480	London	Oriental	National Bank
40 Bars Silver ..	75,552			
2 Boxes Gold	53,600	do	do	Yokohama Bk
41 Bars Silver ..	76,152			
10 Bars Silver..	2,26,729	do	do	Chartered Bk
154 Bars Silver..	3,01,971	do	Caledonia	
75 Bars Silver..	1,50,933	do	Oriental	
149 Bars Silver..	3,73,359	do	do	International Bank Hongkong Bk
35 Bars Silver ..	75,479	do	do	
6 Bundles Rs..	12,000	Baleein	Bullimba	Sundry Importers Comptoir National
7 Bars Silver..	6,80,192	London	Oriental	International Bank
Bars Silver..	75,819	do	do	
2 Bundles Rs..	7,350	Abbas	C Craft	H E H Allana

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	21,12,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	39,57,000	.....
Sundries ...	34,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	95,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	2,90,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	9,48,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,35,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	1,43,000
Bullion ...	3,97,000	.....
Balance with other Banks...	1,81,000	.....
Sundries ...	5,000	.....
Cash...	45,64,000	.....

Council Bills :—

The only allotment at the weekly bidding on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs was 30 lakh Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and after the sales extra allotments were made of 1·90 lakhs at the same rate. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 4·10 lakhs and the amount advertised for next week is reduced to 10 lakhs. Further extras are advised this morning of 1.50 lakhs at 1s. 3 29-32d.

The mail of the 27th March brings £1,40,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,000
Madras	"	10,000
Total...	Rs.	30,000

The mail of the 3rd April brings £190,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,10,000
Bombay	"	20,000
Madras	"	1,80,000
Total...	Rs.	4,10,000

The mail of the 10th April brings £1,90,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,40,000
Bombay	"	30,000
Madras	"	nil.
Total...	Rs	2,70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	800	164,688	279,392
Central India ...	1,847	42,978	77,943
Barsee and Nuggur ...	1,954	90,961	151,937
Berars... ...	2,023	298,367	399,678
Central Provinces ...	1,399	225,179	276,752
Total Oomras...	8,023	820,173	1,186,232
Dhollera	4,321	69,586	152,688
Broach	13,166	113,212	158,910
Compta and Dharwar.	4,417	54,293	33,397
Westerns	413	4,182	7,021
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,459	308,621	438,059
Rajputana	441	21,282	53,782
Sind	520	38,791	33,658
Persian	284	1,170	1,353
American	765	32,380	15,957
Egyptian	543	4,039	1,092
Other Sorts	nil	383	792
Totals...	34,337	1,454,167	2,062,313

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08	Bales 1906-07	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	34,337	113,550	—79,213
Receipts from 1st Oct. 07 to 9th April 1908.	1,461,167	2,062,313	—598,146
Shipments for the week:—			
Europe	12,931	48,050	—35,158
China	601	49,920	—49,319
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	13,462	97,979	—84,517
Total Shipments from 1st Oct 07 to 9th Apr 08			
Europe	333,640	676,389	—287,729
China	15,561	28,501	—13,940
Japan	2,4,958	197,621	—172,663
Coast Ports ...	21,531	34,924	—13,340
Total ...	647,743	1,135,415	—487,672
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	10,597	18,417	—7,820
China			
Japan	7,443	11,117	—3,674
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October to 21st March 1908.—7,926 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907,—6,435 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 9th April 08.	1,434,167	"
	1,812,167	"
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 9th April 1908	647,743	"
	1,164,424	"
Afloat	18,030	"
	1,178,414	"
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	580,000	"
Stock in all hands on 3rd April 08.....	598,414	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	41,409	bales.
Linseed	32,539	cwts.
Rapeseed	60,357	"
Gingellyseed	9,785	"
Poppyseed	4,835	"
Groundnuts	4,170	"
Castorseed	44,414	"
Rice	129,897	"
Myrabolams	34,214	"
Cottonseed	76,524	"
Mowraseed	8,951	"
Gram	4,932	"
Joowar	8,572	"
Maize	nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market has advanced owing to small arrivals and an improved demand from Home. We think the decline is over and that prices will gradually improve. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 6 6 B. T.
Apl. May... " 8 14 0 R. T.

RAPESEED.—Owing to the high prices ruling there is but small demand from Europe, and the market is quiet at the following quotations :—
Brown Cawnpore... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
" Delhi... ... " 9 10 3 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ... " 10 4 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market has ruled steady throughout the week and towards the close there has been a better demand. We quote as under :—

Bold White... ...	85 per cent. Rs.	54	8 0
Muggy... ...	"	54	4 0
Yellow Hingaghat ...	"	57	8 0
" Secunderabad	"	53	0 0

POPPYSEED.—The market has been firm and prices have advanced fully 3 annas per cwt. We quote :—
Ap.-May... ... ... Rs. 11 6 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED has ruled steady with a good demand and we quote closing rates :—
Ready... ... ... Rs. 22 4 0
May ... ... " 32 8 0

COTTONSEED.—The market has been firm with business passing at Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 25-8-0.

MOWRASEED.—The market continues firm, and on the week prices show an advance of fully 2 annas. We quote Rs. 5-10-0 at the close.

GROUNDNUTS.—The market has ruled steady at Rs. 44-0-0.

WHEAT.—In spite of good, but late, rains in the Punjab the Market continues firm. We quote :—
White Delhi April-May ... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.
Soft Red Ahmedabad ... " 39 0 0 (Sellers.)
White Karachi ready ... " 6 9 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet with only a small business passing. Prices are in favour of buyers.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The absence of demand continues, but there is a small amount of buying by dealers owing to the heavy fall in cloth values.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—We have no change to report this week. The demand is very slack and no business has been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is unchanged. There is no demand and stocks are increasing.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull, and the demand very poor.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has been easier during the week and prices are about 15s. to 20s. lower. The market here continues as reported last week with a slightly weaker tendency.

YELLOW METAL has also dropped at Home and the market here is quiet with little change.

COALS.

	Rs.	a.	P.	
Cardiff	20	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	18	0	0	"
Yorkshire	18	0	0	"
Scotch	17	8	0	"
Australian	16	0	0	"
Desherghur	14	0	0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur ..	15	8	0	"
Seebpore	15	8	0	"
Jardine... ...	15	8	0	"
Heelger's Anthracite ...	15	8	0	"
Heelger's Standard ...	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	4	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand ...	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
" new tins " ...	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun.	Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
" " " new tins	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	Rs. 4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The Market is quiet. Transactions are limited and fluctuations small. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,377½, Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 61½ to Rs. 61¾, and Indian Specie Bank shares after touching Rs. 55 closed at Rs. 54. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 300. Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 131. All India United Insurance Co., Ld., shares are weak at Rs. 16. Bombay Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 9,700. A good lot of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ld. Preference Shares has been put through at Rs. 157; and ordinary shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 153. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 267 1-2, and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 267½. Bombay Flour's are quiet at Rs. 975 X. D. The Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 427½. Shivrajpur's are unchanged at Rs. 35, and Bamankua Manganese Co., Ld., shares are weak at Rs. 8. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld., lots of 10 ordinary and one deferred shares are quiet at Rs. 8. dis. per share, and lots of 20 Pref. and one defd. share are quiet at Rs. dis. per share. Marck's have been put through at 131. Phillips' are steady at Rs. 55. Port Canning's have improved to Rs. 450 The Bombay Telephone's are weak at Rs. 38. Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 615. In Mill Companies Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,760, Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,350. Currimbhai's have ruled at about Rs. 1,040. Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 96 1-4. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 620 X-D. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,005. Connaught's are quiet at Rs. 280. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 372 1-2. Framji Petit's have changed hands at Rs. 1,410. Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 720. Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,515. Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,140 have improved to Rs. 3,175 at the close for May settlement. A big lot of New Great Eastern S. and W. Company, Limited, shares was placed at Rs. 195 during the week. Phoenix have changed hands at Rs. 100 X-D. Sassoon S. and W. Company shares are steady at Rs. 970, and Sassoon Silk Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 525. Sholapur's have changed hands at and about Rs. 4,250. Southern Maratha's have changed hands at Rs. 172 1-2. Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,150. In Press Companies Munmar Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 272 1-2. Mofussil's are unchanged at Rs. 605, Indian Cotton at Rs. 125, and New Berar at Rs. 480. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 432 1-2 C. D. Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 112 1-2 X-D. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 535 and Ahmedabad Dholka, at Rs. 100. The rest unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations for Bonds :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1916) ...	99-8 0
4 per cent. Port Trust (due 1967) ...	99 14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-
5 per cent. Municipal Tanks ...	120-0 0
5 per cent. " Sanitary ...	116-0-0

By Special Cablegram received on 10th instant from London and Paris Exchange, Limited :—

Atchisons...	78
Erles ...	17
Unions ...	131
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	159
Barsi Light Railway...	11
Burma Railway...	107
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway ...	157
Nizam's State Railway...	116
Madras and Southern Mahartta Railway	100
South Indian Railway (1910)...	104
Southern Punjab Railway...	126
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)...	211
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (15s paid) ...	2
Empire of India & Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Burnagore Jute Factory (Cum. Preference)	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Preference...	10½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. 4½ per cent. Debentures ...	95½
British Electric Traction Preference...	4½
Burma Oil Limited (Ordinary) ...	3½
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6½
Calcutta Trams... ...	6½
Lipton (Ordy.)...	27s. 6d.
Shell Transport (Pref.) ...	10½
Chartered of S. Africa ...	1½s. 9d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	3
East Rands...	3½
Rand Mines ...	5-16
Tanganyika ...	2½
Mysore Gold ...	5
Champion Reefs...	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)...	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar...	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)... ...	2½
Nundydroog ...	23s.
Anaconda Copper ...	7½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	65½
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	16s. 3d.
Oroya Brownhill ...	11s. 9d.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

At the last meeting of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, the following observations were made by Mr. N. M. Guzder, a shareholder :—The Directors' report of our Company for the year ending 1907 is, I am sorry to say, certainly discouraging. As years pass on, instead of further developing the resources like other railway administrations, our concern has taken a retrograde step by a deficit of more than a lakh of rupees over the corresponding previous year This, as explained in the report, was due to a decrease of traffic in grass, grain and firewood. When the out-turn of these articles in the districts along our line was as usual and good on account of sufficient rain during the monsoon, it is doubtful why there should be a falling off in receipts from these important items of merchandise. It is said that not only traders, but even railway contractors, cannot get wagons for their goods unless they pay certain amounts as "Dubba fee" or wagon toll, and perhaps for this very reason our railway might have suffered during the year under review. As explained by me at our last meeting, there should be an entire over-hauling in the stationstaff of our line which is composed chiefly of the Bhath class, a caste, large number of whom are known to be avaricious and worse than Marwarees in respect of money matters, and who would not mind to spend a large sum for securing such lucrative jobs at Railway Stations. However, it is gratifying to observe that there is of late a strict and straightforward Traffic Superintendent in charge, who is doing his utmost to improve the status of our line by making frequent changes in the Station-Staff, &c. By this and other still better arrangements, I hope we shall hear that our drowsy concern will soon come to the same prosperous level as others started by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Although we have been earning not less than 4 per cent. on our Capital without any aid from the parent line as rebate, which is lately increased from 10 to 45 per cent., to ensure us as a guarantee of 4 per cent., still it is not understood why the rate of our shares in the Market has been ruling for a long time past below par, or say about 15 per cent. less than its original price, while Government and other securities of the same rate of interest are always above the par value. I think if our energetic agents would try they could easily dispose of some of the 4 per cent. guaranteed shares in the London Market, and thus by a reduction in the big number of 25,000 shares, the value here could be raised to par or perhaps even more than that.

General Working of Indian Railways.—There is no doubt that Railways in India have done directly and indirectly infinite good to Government in increasing without much cost their Military powers for defending the country from foreign invasions, as well as in checking various inward troubles, disorders, riots, &c. As we know that the absence of Railways in those memorable years 1857-58, in our chief cities such as Delhi, Jhansi, Lucknow, Meerut, Cawnpore, &c., were Mutinied many English families even with their innocent children and my own co-religionists, the Parsees, that are always loyal to the British, were massacred in a most horrible and brutal manner, and the cities were held under the Mutineers' flag for months and months together; but now with Railways we are convinced that such a calamity cannot last even for a day. In short, Railways are the chief resources and a key in the hands of Government, which means our British Empire is not only maintained peaceably, but is extended day by day with prosperity. But against such an enormous gain, a question naturally arises whether Government, or in other words, whether these Railways, have done in return sufficient good to the Indians who use them mostly for travelling as well as for despatching their goods from one part of the country to another. The true reply will be, "Very little." Speaking from an experience of about half a century in Railway matters, I can say that, in some respect, Government is the cause which deprives passengers and traders to have the full benefit of these Railways.

Passenger-Traffic.—We know that out of a total number of about 20 crores of passengers travelling every year on our Indian Railway, 95 per cent. constitute the voiceless 3rd Class, and the rest only 5 per cent. of all the other higher classes put together; also it is proved that these higher class of passengers are a loss to almost all Railway administrations, and that the various comforts, conveniences, and even pampering allowed and enjoyed by them is maintained at the expense of the 3rd Class humble creatures, who though distinctly proved to be the mainstay of traffic, and the real patrons of Indian Railways, are generally neglected and disregarded both by Government and the different Railway administrations. The consciousness that this illiterate class cannot complain, nor have any means to ventilate their wants adds considerably to the deafness of those that are responsible in the matter. Nay, in case any representations are made to Government or the Railway Board on their behalf by some one, they are not replied to or even hardly acknowledged. Their main grievances, which are also endorsed by the late Mr. Thomas Robertson, C.V.O., Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, are:—Want of waiting-rooms at stations, overcrowding in carriages, delay and hardships in obtaining tickets, want of latrines in their carriages, charging of their luggage &c. at stations of arrival, incivility and discourteousness towards them by Railway employes, &c., &c. Though very little is done by Government in the matter of ameliorating the lot of these chief customers of our Railways, with the united voice of the Indian Press and the Public, also by the somewhat pathetic attitude of the Railway Board and effective and skilful management of noble and sympathetic officers like Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway and Mr. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway, some steps have of late been taken in the right direction, and I hope that there may soon be an end to the various hardships unduly suffered so long by multitudes of these dumb creatures who are recognized to be the backbone and chief supporters of our Indian Railways.

"Goods Traffic.—As explained by me at our last meeting, the chief defect about the working of our Railway in respect of Goods Traffic, is the Government Act regarding the punishment of those who offer or give bribes to others. It has not only enriched the Station Staffs of almost all Railways in India, but has made them bold enough without any dread of punishment to levy heavy tolls on waggons when they are required by traders. It is just like gagging who has to deal with Railways: Thereby merchants cannot complain or even dare not enter in their account books the sums which they have been obliged or forced to give for various reasons well known to all, were paid to Railway servants in obtaining vehicles for despatch of their goods. Such entries are generally made in their books simply as "sundry expenses" without the word Railway before it, because they know that by such wording the Act will bring them some day into double and not the recipients, who do not receive the bribe personally, but through their Agents. It is alleged that for want of assistance from traders in respect of proving some such offences against Station Masters, the Railway Board is unable to put an end to the corruption practised on almost all Railway Stations in India. If that be so, it appears that the members of the Railway Board are too simple-minded, and are ignorant of the existence of the said Act. Do they not know that by coming forward to prove some such cases, the merchants themselves will get into trouble? Are they not aware of a case decided some years ago in which a Bhatia merchant, who complained that unless bribing he could not get wagons on the G. I. P. line, was prosecuted according to the Act and sentenced by the Bombay Sessions Court to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment? A suggestion is lately made by some members of a Chamber of Commerce that if a "Priority Register" were maintained at every Railway Station, it would remove the difficulty of obtaining wagons, and that merchants could get them in succession according to their names registered. My question regarding this suggestion is that whether, without paying the usual toll, could any one expect to despatch goods safely in the wagons alloted to them according to Priority? Do they mean to say that the Station Staff, in whose charge goods remain for a time, are not able to do a lot of mischief before or after they are placed in vans, and thus bring the owner into more trouble and loss than the payment of the required toll? Some other suggestions have been made on the subject by different parties, but nothing can be better and easier than amending the said Act, which we know cannot be done for the public in general, but if Government see their way to do so only in case of traders who have to deal with Railway Stations, then it can be said that Government has done their duty towards further developing the resources of our Indian Railways as well as for the facilty and progress of Indian Commerce. In the absence of such an amendment, to provide numbers of vans at an annual cost of crores of rupees is, I predict, nothing but somewhat waste of the Imperial Revenue, and the general cry all over the country about the scarcity of Railway wagons will not cease but will continue for ever.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BERNACCHI—March 17, at Pound Farm, Upper Long Ditton Surrey, the wife of Louis Charles Bernacchi, F. R. G. S, of a daughter.
CARR—March 18, at Hillside, Barming, Maidstone, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Carr, of a daughter.
GRAY—March 19, at The Manse, Barnsley, the wife of the Rev. S. Arthur, Gray, M. A., LL. D. of a son.
GROVER—March 18, at the Manor House, Ganarew, near Monmouth, the wife of Major W. St. Grover, late Royal Art, of a son.
HAWKINS—March 20, at Overstand Mansions, Battersea Park the wife of Capt T. H. Hawkins, Royal Marine Light Inf, of a son.
HASLING—March 22, at Highwave, Denton Road, Eastbourne, the wife of Capt. R. W. Harling, late the Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.
LEICESTER—March 21, at Holland House, Kensington, the Countess of Ilchester, of a son.
PARRY—March 24, at 12 Addison Crescent, Kensington, the wife of Capt. E. C. M. Parry of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT—HICKS—March 21, at St. Nicholas Church, Sevenoaks, Assist. Paymr. M. G. Bennett, R. N., son of Engineer-Capt. J. M. C. Bennett, M. V. O., R. N., to Ella Esme Geraldine, daughter of Lieut. John Hicks, R. N.
BRAND—FAWCETT—BARRY—March 24, at the Brompton Oratory, Capt. Herbert Brand, late Highland Ligh. Inf. and Indian Army, son of the late Comdr. H. C. A. Brand, R. N., to Anna (Mollie) Fawcett-Barry, daughter of the late Edward Barry.
KEITH—PIM—March 21, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Lyonel Keith 3-d Seaforth Highlanders, to Mrs. George Pim, Brenanstown, Co. Dublin.
PRIESTLY—SOWERBY.—March 19, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, Richard, son of the late Thomas Priestly, late Royal Horse Guards, and Edythe Mary, daughter of the late Charles Sowerby.
RAMSAY—MACGREGOR March 21, at St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, James Douglas, son of Sir J. H. Ramsay, Bart., of Banff, to Hope Anita Jane, daughter of Lieut.—Col A.D. MacGregor, late 92nd Highlanders.
SARLL—ATHELSTAN-SMITH—March 16, Capt. Thomas William Henry Sarll, son of Mr. J. T. Sarll, B.A., M.R.C.S., to Sybil Athelstan-Smith, daughter of the late Joseph J. Smith, of the Stock Exchange.
SLEEMAN—HOWELL.—March 18, at the Church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Palace Street, S. W., James L. Sleeman, the Royal Sussex Regt., to Francis Mary Howell, daughter of Mr. David Howell.

DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE March 20, at 5 Portman Square, W., Francis Abercrombie, M.I.C.E, aged 53.
COLVIN-SMITH—March 21, at 5 Cresswell Gardens, South Kensington, Marian, wife of Surg.-Gen. Sir C. Colvin-Smith, K.C.B., K.H.S., aged 76.
HODGSON March 18, at Gainford, Major George Hodgson, aged 90.
PASKE—March 23, at Ashley House, Bedford, Col. H. G. Paske of Newham Market, Suffolk, late 90th Regt. Sherwood Foresters, aged 72.
SCRIVENER—March 18, at Lewes, Henry Ambrose Scrivener, ray-master-in-chief R.N. retired, barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, aged 65.
SPEARMAN—Of your charity pray for the soul of Colonel Horace Ralph Spearman, born 26th Dec, 1840, died 18th Mar., 1908.
TREMENHEERE—March 19, at 18 Lansdowne Road, Wimbledon, Camilla, Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Gen. C. W. Tremenheere C.B., later Royal Eng., aged 88.
WALLIS—March 17, at Westbrook House, Alton, Juliana Mass Wallis, daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo W. Wallis, G.C.B., of Funtington House, near Chichester, aged 88.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINGHAM—April 5, at Sunnyside, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut. A. G. Bingham, R. I. M., of a daughter.
DEIGHTON—April 5, at Dunmore, Coonoor, the wife of Hamilton Deighton, J. P., of a daughter.
LANGLEY—April 4, at Cook's Road, Perambur, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Langley, a son.

DEATH.

BAXTER—April 5, at Lahore, Dora Ethel Baxter, aged 25 years The beloved wife of G. F. Baxter, M. W. Services, and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Grant.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED: CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 7-52m., 9-5a. Low water, 2-24m., 1-38a.
Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Motor Union annual meeting and Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8 and 9 p m. respectively.
Indian Christian Association, annual meeting, C. M. S. Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday; and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and the same common jury.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND MCHURRUM RIOTING.

Wazir Mahomed, Abdul Kadar Guljar, Fakir Mahomed Ibrahim, Abdul Reheman Dost Mahomed, Eboo Jan Mahomed, Oomer Alli, Subdar Peerbux, and Mahomed Esack, eight accused, were charged with rioting on the afternoon of the 13th February last, at Bhendy Bazar, causing mischief by fire, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a police havildar and two police constables, Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowe, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the sixth accused, while Mr. Motiwalla defended the other accused.

The defence having put in depositions of witnesses taken before the Coroner, Mr. Binning claimed the right of reply, and said that the Counsel for the defence should first address the jury.

The defence had no witnesses to call.

Mr. Motiwalla, in addressing the jury, said if the accused were concealing themselves, as the police witnesses affirmed they did, it was the most curious thing that they were all arrested on one and the same day. The bamboo sticks which the accused were said to have carried with them were a common feature of the taboot processions, and so were the shouts of "Hai, Husain." No lathi was found with any of the learned Counsel's clients, nor any of the property said to have been looted from the complainant's shop. The learned Counsel referred at some length to what he considered to be contradictions in the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Rustom Wadia next addressed the jury on behalf of sixth accused, urging that it was a curious circumstance that although the accused were known to the police, not one of them was arrested for ten or eleven days after the occurrence. Nothing was found on accused to connect them with the looting of the complainant's shop and none of them was found in possession of a lathi. The learned Counsel would not say that the police officers concerned in the case designedly put the wrong persons on their trial; but he said positively that this was a case of mistaken identity; and that the police exercised their best ingenuity in placing in the dock the persons who, they thought, were persons who they thought were likely to be concerned in the riot, and had accordingly done so. But the learned Counsel argued they were the wrong persons taken at random out of a mob of hundreds who were present on the occasion of the riot. The learned Counsel then reviewed the evidence and pointed out what he said were contradictions and discrepances in the statements of important witnesses for the prosecution. There was much confusion and excitement, and six people were killed, and many more were injured; and yet in the midst of the turbulence and alarm which prevailed all round, the police witnesses undertook to identify the accused—an impossible feat as every man of common sense would admit it to be.

Mr. Binning then summed up the case for the prosecution. Accused had said that they had witnesses to call. Mr. Motiwalla and Mr. Wadia said there were witnesses for the defence, but that in the exercise of their discretion, they had resolved not to call them. Mr. Binning could not help remarking on the discretion exercised by the Counsel for the defence that, if they thought the witnesses were worth calling, they would certainly have done so and so it might be presumed they were not worth calling. Referring to the law of an unlawful assembly, the learned Counsel said that if one member of the assembly struck a police officer or helped in the burning of Tajbhoy's shop, all other members of it were equally responsible with the culprit. As to identification of the accused, the learned Counsel showed by an analysis of the evidence that they were identified several times over by the witnesses for the prosecution. A policeman was trained, and it was his duty to identify faces; and it would be nothing strange if the police witnesses identified many more faces than an ordinary person could.

The jury having expressed a desire to view the scene of the disturbance, they were allowed to do so, and were, at this stage of the proceedings, sent to Bhendy Bazar in charge of police officers.

The jury returned into Court about 5 p. m., having taken about an hour for their visit to the scene of the disturbance. His Lordship summed up the evidence and reviewd the statements of the witnesses who indentified particular prisoners.

The jury retired to consider their verdict about a quarter past 6 p. m. Returning into Court in about half an hour, the foreman said the jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty on all the charges except Nos. 2, 6, 7 and 8, who were found not guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to police officers in the discharge of their duty. No. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years; No. 2 for two years; No. 3 for four years; No. 4 for four years; No. 5 for two years; No. 6 for two years; No. 7 for two years; and No. 8 for two years.

The Court adjourned at 7 p.m. until 10-30 a.m. to-day.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET TRUSTS CASE.

Nearing its End.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit in which Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and his co-trustees, of the Parsi Punchayet trust-properties and funds, are sued by Sir D. M. Petit and others.

Mr. Lowndes, counsel for the plaintiff, continued his reply. In the course of his observations on the evidence, Mr. Lowndes remarked that to bury a dog, and let it lie in that state for several months, was laid down in the Vendidad, the Zoroastrian Code of Laws, as an unatonable sin for a Mazdiasnan. If he had done so only for a short period, then even, the offence had to be atoned for by receiving five hundred stripes. Then what about the bodies of persons, who already were Mazdiasnans or Zoroastrians, or let it be put destincter, who had become so, by being invested with the sacred symbols? If this sin was committed by a person before he became a Zoroastrian, it was no sin; this was admitted by Mr. Modi, the witness. Counsel then pointed out that to allow the burial of a Zoroastrian was a sin, which those who supported the views of the trustees, wanted to impose upon the conscience of everybody; nay, they insisted, in a manner, upon the doing of it. They seemed to shelter themselves behind this: "We are the trustees of certain trusts; but we are in such mortal fright for this, that, and the other, that we can't do it." Now, if that was how they observed their doctrines of religion really, they would have to answer for it before another Judge. To sum up, conversion was one of the essentials of the Zoroastrian religion; they stated, the doctrine, or command, had fallen into disuse. To this the plaintiffs' rejoinder was, that they (the trustees) could not ascribe to the founders of these religious charities, who were all religious men, and who had dedicated their substance for religous purposes, from seventeenth century downwards, the change of the basis of the religion, now brought forward. They had, on the contrary, got to assume, and come to the consideration about these trusts, in the light that it was one of the essentials of religion to convert, and to expose the body in the proper way, namely, in the Dokhmas, or the Towers of Silence, and not otherwise; which if they did not do, they became at once committers of an unatonable sin. With these firmly-established doctrines in the mind, there would be little difficulty in dealing with the trusts. Counsel then referred to the case, decided by the House of Lords, of Shore vs. Wilson, in which after ascertaining the tenets of Unitarianism, they had swept away the whole of the trustees, because trust-funds were being applied for the benefit of people, (vide 9 Cl. and F., 7 House of Lords,) whose tenets were at variance with those of the founder. Conversion was a command, a "firman," or as Geiger had put it, a sacred obligation. The Court could not pry into everyone's mind; it must be guided by the tenets of a sect; it must find out the tenets of the founders of the charities, from the tenets already proclaimed in the religion. If it was found out, that the tenets of a founder were not in accordance with the religion, then, counsel was of opinion, that he might be held to be an apostate: this opinion would extend even to founders, who might be living now, because counsel had no hesitation in calling such persons "apostates," strengthened as he had been, by the confirmation of the "firman" made by the High Priest, Dastur Darab. If in doubt, as to whether the founder held his belief according to the tenets of the religion, or the other way, the Court must take evidence; in the absence of such evidence, it would not be possible to arrive at the conclusion, that the majority of the donors were of a different opinion than the doctrines inculcated in the tenets. Counsel then went through the documents of the donors to show that the expressions used by them for those entitled to the use of the charitable properties were of the widest. He had got a schedule prepared, setting out the name of the property; documents dealing with it; their exhibit numbers, on the record of this suit; where to find them, in the printed-books of the case; and then the actual words of the dedication. These related, of course, to properties, in regard to which documents existed. Where there were no documents, Mr. Strangman had suggested, that the properties should be held to have not been dedicated by the donors for the benefit of converts; contrariwise, he (Mr. Lowndes) contended, that as there was nothing to go upon that way, the Court should base its conclusion upon the tenets of the religion, and hold the properties to have been for the benefit of the converts also. Counsel then went into details about the documents. He also defined the the words "Parsi" and "Zarthoshti" from the evidence, books, and documents; he contended, that if a Parsi priest chose to invest an alien with Sudrah-Kusti, the whole community were bound to accept it, and to give to the person admitted the benefits of the funds and the sacred edifices. He commented on Parsis having children by alien women; on Parsi women who had entirely gone astray; and on such Iranians, who, before coming into the Parsi fold in India, were far from being persons professing the Zoroastrian religion precisely. He ridiculed the idea of the spoiling of the marriage-market of the Parsi maidens, by importing into the fold French and Rajput ladies, by stating that to balance it, the two American gentlemen were also awaiting admission; this would square-up the point, and so the objection on the social ground went.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

PALM SUNDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat.
Hymns—98, 99 and 184.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—98, 111 and 108.
Collections for—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN HOLY WEEK.

On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address and Story of the Cross.
On Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.—"Passion Music" from the Messiah.
On Good Friday, 10 a.m.—Litany and Address to Children. 12 noon to 3 p.m.—"Three Hours Agony"—Address by the Most Revd. the Bishop of Calcutta. 6-30 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
On Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.—Choral, Evensong—(Easter Eve.)

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—99, 315 and 280.
11 a.m.—Parish Service.
Hymns—235, 184 and 265.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—98, 257 and 19.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Maundy Thursday.
8 a. m.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Matins Anti-Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Litany and Address.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
Alms for the Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Good Friday { 8 a m—Matins, Litany, Anti-Communion and Address
6-45 p m—Evensong and Address

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH,

The Seamen's Church, Prince's Dock
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays,
8 a.m.—Matins and Litany
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—
Hymns—44, 18, and 371.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Wandby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex. S Crichton.
Hymns—577, 236 and 371.
Psalm—121.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev H Gawden
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev H Gawden
8 p.m—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD,

Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a.m. and 6-30 pm—Sunday Services
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Pastor T B Barratt

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Apollo Bunder.)

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services
All seats free, All are Welcome.
Rev C B Vickery will preach

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla,
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a m—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN THE MARTYR,

Bandra Hill.
11-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—3 Part II. 99 and 108.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice
For an exparte decree.

766-07—Malvi H M and K—Messrs Pokurmal Muradilal vs Pokarmal Ramdan and another Tyabji D and Co

For consent decree

728-07—C P D—Cumla Chabanbai widow vs Chandibhi widow Mulla and M
602-06—Mulji and K—Esmail Cosman and others vs Ebrahim Cassum—In person

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others. Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN).

Suits for hearing and final disposal

83-06—Ardeser, H D and Co.—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others—Craigie, L and C

SHORTAGE OF ARMY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was stated in the House of Commons a few days ago that there is a deficit of eight thousand officers in the Army, and I can hardly believe that Mr. Haldane's suggestion that the deficiency should be made good by throwing open the doors of the Army to lawyers, schoolmasters, and others who have a certain amount of "learning" but who have been failures in their own professions will find favour in the sight of the officers commanding the Army. The Principal reason for the deficit (the absurdly meagre pay of the British officer in proportion to the work now expected of him) is sufficiently apparent to need no comment, but there is another point, not so apparent, to which I should like to refer.

No one with any sense can doubt that those most likely to make the best officers in the future are the descendants of men who served their country faithfully and well in the same capacity in the past. There are families in England who, generation after generation, have given their menkind to one Service or the other, and whoses ons' sole idea is to "serve the King" as their fathers and grandfathers did before them; but a much higher standard of education is now required than was the case formely to fit a boy to take his place as an officer in the Army, and this education is very expensive, and "Service people" are nearly always poor.

Now Wellington College was built by public subscriptions in memory of the Duke of Wellington expressly for the education of officers' sons, but the fees (with the exception of the few who are considered eligible for the foundation) to officers' sons are £99 per annum, and to many officers, and still more so their widows, £99 is as prohibitive as the full price, £114 (for civilians' sons), would be. If a School could be inaugurated to rank with the Public Schools where the sons of officers would be educated for the Army at a much lower cost, or if the fees at Wellington College to sons of officers intended for the Army could be reduced by half, I think it would help greatly to save some of the best "fighting blood" in England for the Army in the future.—Yours, etc., M. E. F.

Sir,—The letter of M. E. F. touches a point of real importance. The desirability of maintaining a supply of officers descended from Service families needs no proof. The facts of the scanty means of many "Service people" and the consequent difficulty of meeting the expense of an efficient education are as incontrovertible as is your correspondent's opinion of the appropriated remedy.

He seems, however, unaware a school to rank with the public schools, where the sons of officers would be educated for the Army at much lower cost, does not need inauguration. The undertaking has already been inaugurated, and the Imperial Service College Trust has such a School in full working order at Windsor. The conditions of our incorporation are specially designed to secure for boys of Service descent a thoroughly practical school course leading to definite positions in after life. All the Services of the Empire have rights on the Foundation. The standard cost for Foundationers, inclusive of all requirements, is so moderate as to bring the expenses considerably below ordinary public school averages. Moreover, we are actively developing provision for every degree of pecuniary need, even to the extent of absolutely free education in some cases by means or special Foundationerships.

Prominent in our scheme of training is direct preparation for the Army, not only by the necessary literary course, but by active field training and practice in systematic disciplinary responsibility. We hope the day will never come when for want of educational facilities our Army loses any of its best fighting blood. And we crave your powerful aid in making our work more widely known, both to those who need it and to the wealthy men whose security rests on the devotion and efficiency of our poorly-paid Services.—Yours, etc.,

CHRISTIAN PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN,
President of the Imperial Service College Trust.
STANLEY EDWARDES,
General, Chairman of Council.
REGINALD HENNELL,
Colonel, Chairman of Committees.
Imperial Service College Trust, 112, St. Martin's Lane, March 20th.

THANA SPECIAL PRISON.

The following report on the working of the scheme in connection with the special class of prisoners of approved good conduct at the Thana Special Prison has been officially issued:—

The Superintendent of the Special Prison, Thana reports that the conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. The punishments inflicted were for trivial offences. One prisoner was, however, detected giving away the produce of the garden. This is the first serious offence committed since the class was opened. The man was placed before a Magistrate, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the sentence was upheld on appeal. The prisoner was, of course, removed from the class and put back among the ordinary convicts.

The statement attached shows at a glance the expenditure incurred on the garden during the year and the receipts on account of sales of vegetables, etc. The earnings compare favourably with those of the year 1906, when it is considered that the rate at which vegetables were sold to the Prison was 55lbs. to the rupee against 45 lbs. in 1906, that rainfall ceased early and that the greater portion of the garden was under water from the 25th to the 28th July owing to excess of rain and high tides. The expenditure was rather higher than was anticipated and this was due to the purchase of three bullocks to replace those that had died somewhat suddenly.

The garden has, under Mr. Hall's good management, greatly improved. Plantain trees of inferior quality have been removed and a good quality planted in their place. A number of good mangoes have been planted and the value of the garden is gradually increasing. Mr. Hall finds the convicts in this special class work in a most willing manner and is of opinion that they appreciate the chance of self-reform which has been granted to them.

The advantages of being in this special class are gradually becoming known to prisoners in other Prisons, and a convict eligible for promotion to the post of Convict officer does as a rule, if the offer is made, prefer to go to Thana rather than accept promotion in his own Prison.

I was very pleased with the appearance of these prisoners. Not only was their health good, but that furtive look so common to prisoners in a Jail was absent, thus showing that they are thoroughly trusted and that no close supervision of any kind is existing over their actions.

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ROAD DUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sorry to throw cold, salt, or any water upon Mr. Powala's simple remedy. Of course, Dr. Hewlett suggested the use of diluted petroleum for laying road dust, but I had the fear of dear old Naoroje Furdonjee, and of General Tremenhere before mine eyes. The aged "Tribune of the People" would have denounced me for extravagance. General Tremenhere backed up by half a dozen native medicos would have leaped to their feet and accused me of poisoning or at least giving colly wobbles to Bombay citizens by using that remedy. So, the Vehar Lake being alarmingly low, I used sea water for watering, but that also was soon found not only to make the roadway greasy and dangerously slippery, but to produce injurious effects on the respiratory organs. I was, therefore, reluctantly obliged after a prolonged trial, to abandon that method also.

Medical men I am sure, will still be of the same opinion.—Yours, etc.,

ATHRUR CRAWFORD,

Matheran, April 8.

A LOG of mahogany which has been sawn through at Belfast was found to contain right through a very clearly defined "photograph" of a small deer and a larger animal, running. The "photograph" was probably transmitted by lightning during a storm, and the pictures must have been "taken" a long time ago, as the tree, being four feet in diameter, is an exceedingly old one. Every plank of the log right through shows the images clearly.

SPORTING NEWS.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

Triangular Matches—Dates fixed.

At a dinner given in the Elphinstone Club on Wednesday, 4th September 1907, in honor of the winners of the Triangular Contest—the Parsee team, Dr. M. E. Pavri, the Captain of the Parsee XI, after eulogizing the cricket played by the Hindus and the progress made by them in that sport, made the following pertinent remarks in the course of his speech:—"The meeting of the Parsees and Hindus on the cricket field, brought about by the Bombay Gymkhana, was an international incident of great value, both as symbolising a removal of estrangement and as auguring a return to cordial relationships between the two communities. I believe that the Parsee-Hindu match was played as much with a view to cement the ties of friendship between the communities as to try the individual strength of the teams. Now that the knot has been tied, it should be the aim of all cricketers—Parsees and Hindus alike—and the cricket-loving public to keep on tightening it closer and closer. I take the opportunity of thanking the Bombay Gymkhana for restoring harmony amongst the local cricket world and for their generous hospitality and good fellowship extended by them to the Indian cricketors during the progress of the match. For bringing out the "Triangular Contest," as much credit is due to Messrs. J. M. Patel and J. M. Divecha as the Bombay Gymkhana."

Following upon last year's success a meeting of representatives of the various communities was held at the Gymkhana on Thursday, to arrange dates and discuss matters in connection with these fixtures.

The representatives were:—

Bombay.—Commander Vines, R. I. M., and Mr. Vlasto.

Poona.—Mr. Clifton.

The Parsees.—Mr. J. M. Divecha.

The Hindoos.—Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Naik. Additional—Captain Greig.

The following resolutions were passed:—That the 1st Presidency Fixture will be on September 17th, 18th and 19th and the finals on 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

This year byes will be drawn as usual. In future years the Champion XI will play the winners of the first match.

In the event of a drawn game in the final, byes will be drawn again the next year. In the event of a draw in the first match it has been agreed that the teams shall toss up as to who shall play in the final.

Bombay Presidency is recognised as Bombay Presidency and the Southern Command. Agreed that last year's arrangements with regard to territorial limits should be carried out. Should any doubt arise as to the qualifications of players in these matches, the names of such players shall be submitted to representatives of the Presidency.

Byes were drawn with the following result:—

September—17th, 18th, 19th, Presidency vs. Parsees.

September—21st, 22nd, 23rd, Hindoos vs. winners of first match.

HOCKEY.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. Elphinstone High School Old Boys.

Yesterday afternoon, playing on the home ground the Bombay Gymkhana, soon after commencement got hold of the ball and made several unsuccessful attempts to break through their opponents' defence. Still keeping the ball with them, the Gymkhana continued to press after a hot scrimmage Hearson scored. Some indecisive play followed, during which the ball was centred mainly in the Elphinstone half of the ground till finding an opening Wright scored a second goal. As the whistle sounded for half time score stood:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 2 goals.
Elphinstone H. S. Old Boys ..... nil

Changing ends, the Gymkhana again opened the attack, and again had the ball on their adversaries' ground and centered it there throughout the whole time. The Old Boys made several tries to get possession of the ball and although the custodian of their goal saved cleverly many a dangerous hit they, however, were powerless before the rush of the Gymkhana forwards and the game was a succession of triumphs for the latter. Hearson was again responsible for two goals; Ayscough also contributed a similar number and Williams adding a fifth one, while the visitors were unable to score any points.

Score:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 7 goals.
Elphinstone H. S. Old Boys ..... nil.

Teams. Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal—Hardie; Back—Busch and Sweeting; Halves—Wright, Morris and Philby; Forwards—Shoebridge, Ayscough (Captain), Hearson, William and Grayburn.

Elphinstone High School Old Boys:—Goal—D. M. Pai; Backs—S. W. Kamat and D. K. Telang; Halves—R. J. Pantaky, B. K. Pantaky and K. B. Sanzgiri; Forwards—P. G. Wagle (Captain), M. S. Sanzgiri, D. Kapadia, B. S. Sanzgini and B. A. Dalvi.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers Junior Tournament.

The drawing of ties for the above Tournament was held yesterday evening at the Motor Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, and following is the result:—

	1 round.	Semi-finals.	Final.
St Mary's School "A" / Bishop's High School	Monday 20th April	Tuesday 21st April	Thursday, 23rd April on Friday
St Mary's School "B"	bye		
Cathedral Boy's School	bye	Wednesday, 22nd April	
Bombay Educational Society's School	bye		

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E
Melody	7 56	J B K Macbeth
Turquoise	11 54	F. J. Preston

Course No 3 + 4 = 11·0 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-45 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher
Mavis	1 40	Officers, R A
Tride	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots.
Peewit	3 34	F V Evans and D Fraser.
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall,

Course No 3 + 30 = 10·7 miles—Time-limit—7 p. m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 4 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Lapwing	3 45	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maid	Scr	Officers, R E
Coralie	8 15	Major H Mead & Major Anderson
Tomtit	9 45	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	2 15	Lieut A O'S Trench R E
Curlew	5 15	C A Wordsworth
Jean	10 30	O N Moberly

Course No. 4 + 2 = 9 miles—Time-limit—7 p m.

A SPEECH on the subject of the bookmaker (puk-a-maka), made by Wi Pere, Maori member of Parliament in New Zealand's Upper House, is reported by the "British Australasian." Wi Pere remarked:—"I got something to say about to puk-a-maka. In my opinion, I give all them fellows who is not on te course a licence te make te pet. But let him have to office in town, so that we can go in and make te pet. Te strolling puk-a-maka you see round te public-house corner, you catch that man and put him in gaol. He no good. Suppose you roose, he come quick for te utu. Suppose you win, you no find him. He go quick. I like honest puk-a-maka—I put up his sign and pay up. I not quite understand te Pill, but I say license every man that has te pluck to make a puk, so that we can get all te money out of him we can to benefit te country."

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

The Lincoln Handicap.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

An ideal Spring morning, the air being as soft as in June, with the sun shining from a brilliantly blue sky, ushered in the Lincoln Handicap Day, making one feel that the good old summer time was once again with us. The narrow, old-fashioned, picturesque streets were crowded to their fullest extent, the excursion trains from all parts of the country bringing successive crowds of holiday-makers. Those who arrived early occupied their time in visiting the Cathedral, while others in the market place were listening to the seductive speeches of the tipsters who claimed to know every winner of the day. Side shows and refreshment booths were fully patronised, and many invested in small purchases as souvenirs from Lincoln for the old folks at home. High spirits and good humour reigned supreme, and the colours of many owners of the Lincoln candidates were displayed by many enthusiasts, who had backed their fancies to win, but the most predominant were the colours of Mr. L. Robinson—rose and lavender—the owner of the favourite Bellatrix. By noon the crowd poured steadily on to the race-course, and the Carholme presented quite a gay and animated scene. Many habitual race-goers pronounced the crowd to be a record one.

There was a rumour that Bellatrix was off-colour, but this was not reflected in the market, as the daughter of Melton was steadily backed by all and sundry as if the Lincoln Handicap was all over. Land League came in for great support, especially after the stable had put up their money, the bullion being equally divided between the pair. It seemed from the betting that nothing else held a chance in the race beyond these two. Rockbourne and Succory came in for mild support, and others were only nibbled at. Land League made many friends; he had wintered well, and when in the paddock looked fresh and fit as a fiddle. It was said of him that he was a much improved horse, and was better than when he won the Cambridgeshire by a good stone, but he was beaten, and beaten to the world before half the distance was run. Bellatrix, Petrial, Duke of Sparta (late Naloza), and Morgendale were absentees from the parade and preliminary canter, both being gone through in the order of the race card—a very good idea in the interest of the public, who are not as well acquainted with the colours as regular race-goers. The field consisting of twenty were at the post in good time, and the starters had not much trouble in sending the lot off to a beautiful and perfect start. Bellatrix played up a bit, but did not disturb the field, and for a good furlong all the horses were abreast of one another, and could be covered by the proverbial sheet. Succory was the first to break the line attended by Longeroft, Catty Cray, Morgendale Petrial, and Snatch, followed by Bellatrix, Kaffir Chief, Forerunner, Land League, Var and Rockbourne. This order was maintained till half the course was run, when Longeroft with a brutal shock of speed headed the field, passing Kaffir Chief, Forerunner, and Snatch, the last named having gradually crept up and taken a good position. Rockbourne was running very gamely, but soon appeared to have had enough; while Land League threatened no danger and was out of the race. Longeroft was still leading and, seeming to have the race won, was hailed as the winner by thousands, when Kaffir Chief, who was lying handy, put in a determined challenge. Longeroft was tiring and struggled to maintain his position, but had evidently shot his bolt and could not resist the onslaught of Kaffir Chief, who sailed in winning the handicap by a length and a half.

The disappointment of the race was the downfall of Bellatrix and Land League, and no apologies can be legitimately offered for their shocking form. The public had a bad race, and in Bellatrix going under, one of the greatest morals of the day was upset. Kaffir Chief is a horse of very mean appearance,—small and anything but striking, but evidently game, and with a big heart. The style in which he came through when asked, was brilliant, and his jockey Martin rode a well judged race. The victory was not popular, as it was the undoing of the many "to come" plans, the only people who seemed delighted being our old natural enemies the "layers of odds."

It was interesting to see one of your Bombay sportsmen running a horse here at Lincoln, and on inquiring I learn that the sportsman is Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsay, the owner of the sprinter Stirabout, whose Master Theo ran third in the Brocklesly Trial Plate and no doubt will in the future win some good races for him.

The market on future events is still very quiet with nothing doing. For the Great Metropolitan, Wise Mason is quoted at 8 to 1, and fourteens is being offered on the Field bar one. For the City and Suburban, the Books offer 12 to 1 the Field, and the same is obtainable (all in) on the Kempton Park Jubilee.

The Derby is attracting some attention, business having been transacted at the following prices:—Sixes White Eagle, Sevens Sir Archibald, eights Vamose, nines Perrier, and longer odds the others. I just mention these to let you know how matters stand here, but it would be quite time enough to let the Derby rest till the "Guineas" is run and won.

TRUE BLUE.

MR. SAMUEL'S PICTURES IN BOMBAY.

LAST evening at the School of Arts, an interesting exhibition of paintings of Mr. S. R. Samuel was opened by H. E. Sir George Clarke. Among the large number of spectators who had foregathered were the Hon Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice; Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal of the School of Arts; and Mr. James MacDonald.

His Excellency opened the proceedings by briefly addressing the meeting. He said: "We have met here this evening to see some pictures and also to welcome back an old student of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Arts, who has returned to this country after studying art in England, and who, I hope, will make for himself a mark in India. Mr. Samuel has worked hard in England for six years, and the result of that study we shall have on opportunity of seeing to-day. For the last four years he has worked at the Royal Academy School, where he was awarded the Lansur Scholarship and many other prizes. He has exhibited his pictures in the Academy and elsewhere and has brought back with him the good wishes of some of the leading artists of England. I hope that the art students of this institution will follow his example. It is a great drawback to art education in India that in portraiture the work of the old masters, and especially the work of the old Dutchmen and Spaniards, should be unfortunately so very far away. I do not mean for a moment that the work of those great masters ought to be regarded as a model to be copied and servilely imitated, but that work must always remain as an incomparable example of strength and directness, and something of the spirit of that old art should enter into all higher pieces of modern art. As I said the other day when giving prizes here, I hope a school will arrive in India which will embody all that is strong and best in European art and will add something to it—either a charm of colour or refinement of drawing—something that is distinctive of India. Now that Mr. Samuel has come back to his native country, I trust he will take part in the formation of such a school of Indian art as I contemplate. I have great pleasure in declaring this exhibition open and wish success to the exhibitor."

His Excellency then in company of Mr. Samuel inspected the pictures placed on view.

WEEKLY CROP REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

This week's crop telegrams show that the recent rain in the Punjab is enabling the cultivators to put in extra spring crops. The new grain is now coming into the markets and causing the further small drop in prices, but the situation is otherwise unchanged.

"WOULD it not be possible," asks "The Countryside," "to form wilderness of undergrowth in Hyde Parke and the other Parks, and so, perhaps, to induce some of the warblers to come to London? Imagine one's feelings at hearing a nightingale burst into a song in Kensington Gardens!"

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 27TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Commander W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mail of the 27th March. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Climo, Miss M M
Geddes, Miss M
Needham, Miss W F
Pantin, Miss
Bryce, Mr W
Cartez, Miss V C
Morrell, Lt H G
Donsfield, Mr S G
Clarke, Mrs W
Warne, Mr C G
Harris, Mrs C M
Bird, Mrs
Haller, Mr E
Fakrudin, Mr
Khaya, Syed
Govendden Mr
Cotterell, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ricketts, Capt P
Sheering, Mr F B and Mrs
Tyler, Mr H G S
Back, Mrs A M and child
Vickery, Mr C D Mrs and infant
Cooke, Dr E H
Collins, Mr L
Macpherson, Mr
Greffin, Mr H D
Gerston, Mr E
Loocll, Mrs F A
Strang, Mr John
Berry, Mr Roland
Annesley, Mr F
Henderson, Mr John
Perkin, Mr J
Johnston, Miss M A
Trevor, Hon A Hill
Boyer, Mr M
Mannheim, Dr

FROM BRINDISI.

Vaughan, Maj J
Clarke, Mr Francis and Mrs
Michie, M C

FROM PORTSAID.

Fink, Mr C C

FOR KARACHI.

Browne, Capt F M
Tisdall, Miss
Deane, Miss
Parker, Maj J Mrs and child
Rodgers, Mr J
White, Mr

FOR RANGOON.

Todd Naylor, Mr H P

FOR YOKOHAMA,

Pease, Mr A H

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer "Egypt" Captain Summers' will sail to-day for London, &c., with the English Mail of the 11th April, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Abel Mrs and infant
Allen, Mr and Mrs H D
Amonage, Miss
Armstrong, Col H
Arnott, Mrs
Argyle, Mr R
Ashton, Mrs and Child
Anderson, Mr R H
Ashwith, Col G B
Allen, Mr and Mrs C W
Abel, Mr P
A F M Abdur
A Lotifar, Gorth Mr V
Arnott, Mr H G
Allahabad, K an
Azam, Mahmumed
Amin, Mahmumed
Allanson, Capt
Burton Major and Mrs E B
Burton Mrs W E and child
Baher, Maj C N
Barrow, Mr J
Bhobawar, Mr and Mrs
Braid, Mr A E
Brickwood, Mr G
Bibi, Mr E
Burkett, Hon Sir, W R
Burkett, Lady and Miss
Butcher, Mrs
Bass, Mrs H J and child
Brown, Mr W
Burkett, Mrs W J
Baker, Mr and Mrs J E, and 4 children
Baker, Major C N
Boddy, Mr
Black, Miss
Birkmyr, Mr, Mrs and child
Brown, Mr J S
Baird, Miss L E
Beevers, Mr L
Bagshawe, Mrs and child
Barnett, Mrs
Broadway, Miss
Bald, Miss
Bleek, Mr and Mrs
Blake, Miss N W
Boulton, Capt H
Brunker, Capt and Mrs and child
Butler, Mr
Burke, Mr H
Berrie, Mr
Berrie, Mrs
Black, Mrs
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Irre, Mr A
Craik, Capt J C
Coffin, Mr

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908.

"GOLD, THE MINER'S HEAP."

To hear of seven hundred and fifty tons of fine gold coming from one colony of the British Empire alone, in the short space of twenty-three years, sets the calculating mind wondering why there is not enough of the precious metal to go round and make everybody content. Eighty million yellow sovereigns pouring out of the Mint suggest something impossible, like the Niagara or Victoria Falls in pure gold cascades. But this is the handsome total that the Hon. C. H. Rason, Agent-General for Western Australia, declared to be the authentic outturn of the gold mines of the province which he reigns over. And yet he read his paper on "The Mineral Resources of Western Australia" to a not too numerous audience on March the 24th at the Royal Society of Arts. The story he told of the first work of miners in Western Australia deserves attention from a larger public. It was but yesterday, in 1885 in fact, that gold was first discovered by a party of prospectors in the Kimberley division. In the next year the existence of gold there was officially recognised by the proclamation of the Kimberley goldfield. Though now a very modest producer in comparison with other mining districts, Kimberley may claim to have been the pioneer of gold-finding in Western Australia. It is a small place still, as far as population goes, and though there is no wild rush to exploit its mining possibilities, it must not be declared played-out off hand, for it yields some gold every year and has other geological treasures of considerable value, silver, iron, copper, tin, and who knows what besides in its untried depths. Coolgardie and Kalgurlie fill the public eye, at present, and no wonder, for they have been annually yielding for the last twelve years between one and two million ounces of gold. This fabulous result is only equalled in one other place in the world and naturally concentrates much of the attention of speculators. Mine after mine has cropped up there and been bored into since Messrs. Bayley and Ford, prospecting quietly in 1892, found a half-ounce nugget at the end of a weary, thrice made journey. In their first expedition they lost their horses after traversing 250 miles, and had to return to fetch others. The second march was quite as futile, for their water-supply gave out, and they had again to return. Nothing daunted, they set forth once more, found by good luck a natural water hole, and then after pitching camp beside it, they wandered round. Ford picked up a half-ounce nugget, and between them before nightfall they had collected over twenty ounces of gold. Their rations now failed, and back they were obliged to travel to civilisation. Keeping silence as to their wonderful discovery they collected provisions and made off again into the wilds of their golden hopes. Before many days they touched Coolgardie reef, finding what is euphemistically termed a "slug" weighing fifty ounces and in a few hours had gathered 500 ounces, of good gold from the cap of that valuable reef. Even so far it all sounds like a fairy tale. But their good fortune did not end there. They went on collecting, and presently Bayley, laden with five hundred and fifty ounces of gold—think of it!—forty-six pounds' weight of solid riches, went back to the nearest mining "Warden," showed him the find, put in a claim for a lease of the land, and returned with 150 men, coaches and horses too, and all requisites for making a roughly comfortable camp. Needless to say, there were followers by hundreds and thousands in their wake on and in every type of animal and machine. There was no railway or even road in those days and any water along the track and near the reef was salt. Wide-awake men make money by condensing this water and selling it for half a crown and more a gallon. A town rose in no time, first in canvas, then of wood and iron; coaches and trains of horses and camels supplied the transport. Afghans on camels carried despatches and a corps of cyclists worked a regular communication with Perth. The mine that Bayley and Ford found was soon floated into a London Company, and from the Coolgardie field in the first nine years of its mining life were taken nearly 900,000 ounces of gold worth £3,500,000.

In the following year, 1893, Hannan's alluvial field, later christened Kalgurlie, was discovered. The Golden Mile followed, and in 1894, the Londonderry and the Wealth of Nations mines made a big sensation. It is easy to imagine the delight of the two prospectors, returning with a party to Coolgardie, after an unsuccessful spell of work, at picking up rich specimens of ore that led to the exposing of the Londonderry reef that in a few days yielded four or five thousand ounces of gold, one specimen alone being worth £3,500. The cap of the Wealth of Nations justified hopes by a yield of £20,000 in a couple of days. All this field, now called Kalgurlie, has given up nearly nine million ounces of gold. The city, built in the centre, has a population of 30,000, and is provided with all the necessaries and even the comforts of modern life, in a greater degree than many larger and older Australian towns. Mr. Rason's figures of the total production of West Australian gold mines show an enormous return, but the cost of production is also no small affair. It is calculated that for each man employed in mining, seven hundred pounds' worth of gold is yearly raised on the gold-fields, the actual profit on each ounce that comes to the market being approximately one pound. Taking the ounce at its standard value of £3-17-10½, working and all incidental expenses swallow up the balance. The shareholders in the mines do not come badly out of the general business. The dividends paid by the Mines at work in 1890 amounted to £1,250, but in 1899 from the new and old mines they totalled two millions sterling. The aggregate paid in dividends during the past twenty-three years was no less than £17,500,000, drawn from the mines' produce of eighteen million ounces of the value of £78,000,000. The difference between outturn and dividends represents the exploiting and working of the mines and the cost of floating companies in London and elsewhere. This huge harvest is taken from only 30,000 acres of mining land, and even of this comparatively little has been thoroughly opened up. Mr. Rason spoke cheerfully of hundreds of miles of reefs running away into the far distances of the Colony, untried and unexplored. Capital is the great need, however ridiculous it may seem to say so, after quoting such stupendous gold mining results. The prospector, backed with an enterprising company prepared to expend a large sum, is still wanted in Western Australia. Meanwhile the latest scientific methods are at work, making the most of the low grade ore in the mines already open, producing gold from tons of ore hitherto unresponsive to less skilful treatment. State aid is given to holders of small claims. There are State batteries and cyanide plants where ore is crushed and treated, as in ancient days flour mills ground the wheat of small farmers, at a low cost. In this way, gold worth over a million and a half sterling has been crushed in the State batteries, and from tin ore they have produced twenty-five thousand pounds' worth of marketable tin. The State helps poor prospectors in other ways, facilitates the supply of water to unprovided gold-fields, and cuts tracks to bush-mines.

The great work carried out by Government in pumping water from the coastal range near Perth to Coolgardie reservoir and thence over a distance of 380 miles, has been of untold benefit to the mining industry. The undertaking begun in 1896, and finished in 1903, cost three millions sterling, but is fully worth that sum, for, besides working the mines, it brings in a steady revenue by the sale of water, and will recoup its first cost in time. A School of Mines established at Kalgurlie promises to be of great practical use, and the opening of a branch of the Royal Mint in Perth, an Imperial institution, where the gold from the fields is bought at standard rate and converted into sovereigns and half-sovereigns, is a boon to the miner, who is thus saved the trouble and delay of driving a bargain before he could dispose of his gold. Gold has not a monopoly of the under-world of Western Australia. It takes first place there, of course, as it does all the world over, except, perhaps, in a diamond mine, but the copper, tin and coal deposits already worked in the Colony are on a considerable scale and offer no mean profits. With tin is found a new and interesting metal, called tantalite. This, Mr. Rason believes, has immense possibilities for armourplating and armourpiercing projectiles. Its chief use now is in making filaments for electric incandescent lamps, being very ductile and readily drawn out into threads. A small addition of this metal to steel quadruples the hardness of the latter. This quality alone should make it of inestimable value. A scientific writer in a French review states that it is, like gold and platinum, unaffected by acids and cannot be oxidized in an ordinary temperature. It is cheaper than either of these metals. When made red hot and treated with the requisite pressure, it becomes harder than the diamond. A certain Herr Von Bolton subjected a plate of tantalite, a millimetre in thickness, for three days and three nights to the action of a diamond drill, making 5,000 revolutions a minute, but it was only penetrated to the depth of a quarter of a millimetre. Some time ago Mr. Rason offered the Home Government a hundredweight of this metal for experiment, but his offer is still "receiving consideration." Copper is found in every direction, some mines are worked but are not properly or vigorously developed. Silver as a by-product of gold makes its way out of the Mint, but not in very great quantities. Black tin deposits are found extensively, but until a railway opens up the districts there is little hope of real development. Coal is raised on the Collie river seams in increasing quantities of late years. It has, however, not yet replaced the wood fuel so largely used in gold-mining. It is satisfactory to know that the miners, 19,429 in number, who are all white men, as Mr. Rason duly impressed on his audience, are paid the very highest rate of wages. The Agent General dreams great things for the future of his Colony. In the time to come, when the railway has connected the furthest limits of its east and west boundaries, he believes that a chain of gold mines will be revealed, "a broad golden pathway running from the south coast, on the 34th parallel, up right through the heart of the State, to what is known as the Pardu desert, on the 20th parallel. There is auriferous country all the way, but as yet for the most part untouched, a virgin field of incalculable richness waiting to be won." The temptation to start at once for this El Dorado would be irresistible if we did not know that even gold mines are disappointing, and that it is increasingly difficult to get capitalists, who are assuredly experts in money-making, to invest in them. Many are called to the goldfields, but few are chosen to profit by them.

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD INDUSTRY. Remarkable progress has been achieved in recent years by the Transvaal gold mines in their working, even if it has not been reflected in the price of shares. Last year the total value of the Transvaal gold production was £27,403,738 which constitutes a record and exceeds by eleven million pounds the output of 1898. Dividends have risen, and expenses of working, owing to better methods, have decreased so that the outlook is as hopeful as the present is satisfactory; but further growth is necessary to maintain the largely increased population dependent on the industry. A few weeks ago Mr. Reyersbach, speaking to the Chamber of Mines, referred to the effects of Chinese labour, from the loss of which the industry, he said, is only now recovering. "Since 1904," he added, "I calculate that mines mainly or entirely dependent on Chinese for their unskilled labour have produced over 20 millions sterling of gold, at a profit of nearly £5,500,000 after allowance has been made for the capital cost of importation, housing and repatriation. This is not failure! It is decreed that we are to do without Chinese, and we are in a better position to do so now than we were four years ago. Not only have we had the benefit of the work they have done, and the wealth they have produced to support us all that time, but we have had breathing space to build up our native labour force, which has doubled itself during the four years since the introduction of Chinese. We have had depression enough during these years; what would it have been if we had not had Chinese? Fortunately we need not inquire. On the other hand, we shall never know what Chinese labour under favourable circumstances might have done for South Africa. From the start it fell under the blight of political agitation and the resulting uncertainty." The view, expressive of the general opinion of mining magnates, is instructive for it shows that which they have submitted to the inevitable, they by no means acknowledge that repatriation was either necessary or desirable. The only reason why the labour problem has been solved so easily is that general depression in South Africa has driven natives to the mines, the only place where they can be certain of getting a living. At present, in fact the mines are prospering because of lack of prosperity elsewhere, but when a normal time returns the difficulty will be as great as ever unless the efforts now being made to recruit in Madagascar prove satisfactory. There is one trouble even now visible on the horizon in the shape of legislation. Something is necessary to render greater security to investors by putting a heavy hand on bogus company promoters, but the scheme which has been suggested by the Attorney-General seems to go beyond reasonable limits and in some ways is rather useless, for the majority of people are well aware that heavy swindling has taken place in the past, and now that the first gamble is over the public want to know something of past working instead of future prospects before investing. If large dividends are paid by existing mines then and then capital will flow into the industry enabling a larger number of mines to be worked, vastly to the benefit of the whole country. Otherwise capital will be obtainable with great difficulty and on exorbitant terms. This is a simple consideration which those who sometimes shake their heads over the export of dividends entirely lose sight of. Big dividends are the finest advertisement a new country requiring fresh capital can possibly receive.

"WHOLLY BASELESS." OUR prognostication on Monday that "the incident of Mr. Hill" would turn out to be a mare's nest proves to have been entirely justified. The statement in successive Reuter telegrams in the last fortnight that the Kaiser objected to the Hon. David Hill as Mr. Tower's successor in the Berlin Embassy was described in these columns as being due simply to Mr. Hill's supposed unfitness as a successor to a successful social leader like Mr. Charlemagne Tower; and that nothing was behind the incident which was incapable of explanation at that moment. As for the story that Mr. Hill had offended Prince Henry during his visit to America we characterised that as "moonshine." It now appears that the story was not merely "moonshine" but unjust to Mr. Hill, who was, after the Prince's visit, presented with a gold snuff box with the Royal monogram in token of the Prince's gratitude. And it also appears from the latest mail papers that Mr. Hill was accepted by the Kaiser as Mr. Tower's successor in Berlin several months ago; that the Government had never taken any steps to alter the succession to the Embassy, that in consequence of his nomination to Berlin Mr. Hill had already arrived in that city on a preliminary visit, and, in fine, that the whole story of Mr. Hill being regarded as a "persona non grata" in the German Capital is "wholly baseless." Even the American papers, the smartest of them, admit themselves nonplussed to account for the invention of the "Incident of Mr Hill." Now, as Reuter informed us a day or two ago, the Kaiser has accepted Mr. Hill as Mr. Tower's successor, so the latest "Berlin scandal" has ended alright, and Mr. Hill has achieved a world wide notoriety which a life-time of quiet work might have failed to give him.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the homewa d Mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th April.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia," with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant, left Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday the 9th April.

MR. ISMAY has resigned his seat on H. E. the Viceroy's Council, to join his new appointment as Chief Justice of Mysore, a post which has had no permanent incumbent since the death of Mr. Moore.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Arthur Lawley, accompanied by the members of his personal staff, left Madras for Coonoor *en route* to Ootacamund on Thursday by special train, his departure being announced by the usual salute.

FROM the 28th March, to the 3rd instant 10 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 325 Hindus, and 58 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 406. The death-rate was 41·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 38·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 4, small-pox 1, fevers 116, bowel complaints 62, and other causes 223.

THERE has just been decided in the French Courts a case which motorists should study carefully. M. Bonnet, a Professor attached to the School of Oriental Languages, was run over and killed by a taxi-cab. The widow has been awarded £2,000 damages, an unmarried daughter £1,000, and four other children various amounts averaging £280 apiece. As for the chauffeur he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. His recklessness cost his employers about £5,000.

THE incident reported the other day anent Sir George White falling off a platform while addressing a meeting reminds a contemporary of a similar accident which happened to Mr. W. G. Probyn, a former Director (in fact, an original Director) of the Ooregum Gold Mine. His chair went over the edge of the platform, and the Director fell heavily to the floor. He rose unhurt, and said quite calmly:—"I hope and believe the Ooregum Mine is on a more solid basis than I was just now!"

ACCORDING to the "Allgemeine Zeitung," writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Post," Lord Tweedmouth consulted not only Sir Edward Grey but also King Edward about the German Emperors' letter. Lord Tweedmouth was instructed to reply, politely, avoiding naval questions; but King Edward, in a friendly tone, wrote personally to the Emperor William asking him, in future to write privately to the King himself when desirous of information unobtainable diplomatically. A copy of the King's letter was communicated to Prince Bulow, by the British Ambassador at Berlin. Prince Bulow, who was unaware of the Emperor's letters to Lord Tweedmouth, was unable to hide his astonishment.

MESSRS. A. M. AND J. FERGUSON, of Colombo, have published a fourth edition of their Manual on the cocoanut palm which was first issued in 1885, and revised and reprinted in 1888 and 1904. Prominence is given, they state in their preface, to what is of immediate service to the intending cultivator, and the fuller but less important information compiled from various sources is relegated to an appendix. They add:—"We have as the penultimate chapter of this volume, a final contribution on the subject of cocoanut planting from one who was a patriach among his brethren in this island, and whose shrewd commonsense was proverbial; we refer to the late Mr. W. B. Lamont, who was for 55 years a planter in Ceylon and died in the island. The late Mr. Jardine and the veteran, Mr. W. H Wright, who is still happily with us, Mr. F. Beven, Mr G. T. Nicholas and other practical living planters among us, are those on whom we have drawn for information as to cultivation, while in respect of enemies and diseases the reports of Messrs. H. M. Ridley, D. Morris, E. E. Green, T. Petch, C. Drieberg and others are given. Finally, we are able to give a chapter on desiccating cocoanut from the pen of Mr. C. M. B. Wilkins." The book, it may safely be said, is one which no cocoanut planter should be without.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Peckham.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Naturally the staggering blow that has been administered to His Majesty's Government by the electors of the transpontine and populous district of Peckham is almost the sole topic of conversation. That the Liberals would be defeated was a foregone conclusion, but that the majority against them would be almost 2,500 was not expected even by the most sanguine of their opponents. On the eve of polling day I met a well-known Radical clergyman of the Church of England who had just returned to the West End after a day's hard work for Mr. Gautrey. He said to me "It's a very tight fight." "What do you think will be the result?" I asked. "Seven hundred and fifty against us." I smiled, because happened to have heard that on the first canvass only 30 per cent. of the electors had actually promised to vote for the Liberal candidate. As to the causes of the debacle, for such it is, I myself should be inclined to think that the general rise in the price of food and the prospect of dearer coal as the consequence of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill—a very large number of gas workers are voters in Peckham—had quite as much to do with the verdict of the constituency as the unpopularity of the Government's Licensing proposals. The Government and their supporters in the Press, however, put it all down to the brewers, and no doubt the trade made almost superhuman efforts to prevent the return of Mr. Gautrey. Mr. Lloyd-George, in the fighting speech he made at the meeting in the Queen's-hall yesterday, refused to look at matters "except in the lurid light of the spirit lamp of Peckham." The Ministry, he declared, have roused "a powerful, an unscrupulous and a ruthless trade." Peckham was not merely a political defect, but a social portent. It was the measure to which the demoralization of the traffic had proceeded; it had corrupted the tissues of the conscience, and unless the manhood of England was sufficiently virile and strong to throw off this hypocrisy, this thraldom, England was fated to the squalid doom of the drunkard. One thing they had to do was to state and restate their case. The Government would not turn back. If, he added, they knew that a fortnight hence, when the division on the Bill would be taken, that they would be driven out of power, they would rather fall than stand away. Whether this means that the Government really intend to adhere to the Bill, the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill or are only adopting this attitude—as I see is suggested in one quarter—to relieve the tension caused by the Peckham election remains to be seen. This much, however, may be, I think, safely predicted:—that at any rate we shall hear before many weeks are over that the time limit is to be extended beyond the period mentioned in the measure as originally measured. Even the Bishops, in return for whose support the Government are apparently prepared to make substantial concessions in regard to Education, think, or at any rate the majority of them think, that 14 years is too short a period. It is perhaps too soon yet to realise the meaning of Peckham or to forecast its probable effects on the fortunes of the Government, but it is not without significance that those who a short time ago were for giving no quarter to the Church in respect to the religious difficulty in the public elementary schools, are now strenuously advocating a compromise and a general modification of other highly controversial portions of the Ministry's legislative programme. The present storm may blow over, but the question that many are asking is, will Mr. Asquith when he becomes Prime Minister—as he will in a very short time—be able to hold the Liberal party together for long? Mr. Keir Hardie expresses the opinion that this is a feat quite beyond Mr. Asquith's powers, and it may be so; but in the case of the globe-trotting Labour leader the wish is clearly father to the thought. In the sensation caused by Ministerial reverse at Peckham the Unionist victory in West Down has been almost unnoticed, although in its way it is important. Certain local conditions made the Liberals hopeful of a close contest, if not of an actual victory. But the Liberal candidate (Mr. Beattie) was 1,291 behind his competitor, Mr. MacGeagh McCaw, whereas the Unionist majority at the by-election last year was only 784. Here neither beer nor coal was an issue. The pending election in Kincardineshire, where the vacancy has been created by the lamentable death of a useful member, Mr. Crombie, at a comparatively early age, will show us if Scotland stands where it did. If there should be any falling off in the Liberal strength north of the Tweed, then we do not know what may occur.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The attitude taken up by the Duke of Devonshire with regard to fiscal questions was much resented by his former allies, and although his social position was too great for him to be ostracised in the way some of Mr. Gladstone's chief supporters were in the early days of the Home Rule agitation, he was in some quarters cold-shouldered as far as such a man could be. But to-day all this is forgotten and Tariff Reformers, as well as Unionist Free-traders and Liberals, all join in paying tribute to the memory of a statesman who, as Mr. Asquith said, was almost the last survivor of our heroic age. The great respect felt for the Duke as a man, apart from his great political position, was dwelt upon in all the speeches in both Houses. "What", said Lord Rosebery, "was conspicuous in him, as has been noticed by my hon. friend behind me, was the transparent simplicity, candour, and directness of his character. He had reticences, but they were the reticences of shyness and not of subterfuge." Few will be disposed to disagree with Lord Lansdowne's remark that probably no Englishman—certainly none in the lifetime of the present generation—had a stronger hold upon the confidence of all classes in the community. His death, due to pneumonia and fatigue, caused by the journey from Cairo to Cannes, is a great loss to the Free Traders, which Lord Cromer's support, valuable as it is, will not wholly supply. I am inclined to be rather incredulous regarding the story to the effect that when the Marquis of Ripon was appointed Governor General of India in 1880 the Duke, at that time, Lord Harlington, said "I should like to change places with him." At all events, Sir John Scott told me that when he went to thank the then Indian Secretary for appointing him to a seat on the Bench of the High Court of Bombay, all Lord Hartington said was: "Well, Mr. Scott"—he was not, as you will remember, made a K.C.M.G. until two years after he left India to become Judicial Adviser to the Khedive—"I hope you like hot weather!" And this was said in a way which seemed to imply that Lord Hartington preferred the English climate with its notorious drawbacks.

SOCIALISM FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

In the excitement that rages over the Licensing Bill the opponents of Socialism are not quite so active. Every few days, however, some prominent politician delivers himself of an anti-Socialist pronouncement, and the battle goes on merrily in the monthly reviews and in books fresh from the press. The Socialist organisations do not appear to be greatly perturbed by these attacks. On the contrary, they seem to like them, and I am told that their membership is growing at a great rate. The particular ambition of the Fabian Society (a society greatly scorned by Mr. Hyndman and his fellow extremists) at the moment is to convince the oppressed middle classes of the advantages of Socialism. Not many years ago the Fabians were hard put to it to fill a tiny hall in one of the abandoned Inns of Court off Fleet Street. To-day they have no difficulty in drawing a crowd, and on Tuesday evening they held their first great demonstration in Queen's Hall. The audience was of an unusual character. It filled the great hall in every part, and every seat was paid for. The main attraction, it need hardly be said, was Mr. Bernard Shaw. The chairman was Mr. Sidney Webb. These two men have made the Fabian Society, and they got a very flattering reception. Mr. Shaw's role was that of the average respectable citizen, holding certain political views. "When we talk about Socialism," he declared, "the politicians invariably change the subject: they begin to talk about religion and Free Love. Now, nobody can say anything against Mr. Webb's character or against mine. We are both ratepayers, and rather large ratepayers. We are both married men. Each of us has only one wife—I don't mean one wife at a time, but the same wife all through—and I think I may say that in that we are fairly typical of the community at large. That is much more than you can say for the Unionist party, which puts forward as its leaders one man who is not married, and another who has been married three times." This by way of introduction to a trenchant attack upon those critics who persist in identifying Socialism with a lax theory and practice in the relation of the sexes—forgetting, suggested Mr. Shaw, that Free Love is not entirely unknown among the class of international plutocrats. It should be mentioned that the immense audience, which began by assuming Mr. Bernard Shaw to be in his usual jesting mood, soon realised that he meant to give them straight hard reasoning to break their minds upon The address was a remarkable intellectual feat. It lasted an hour and a quarter, and was delivered, as always with Mr. Shaw, in vivid and pointed phrases, without a single jarring note. The London Press, I noticed, ignored the meeting; yet some would consider it a portent. By the way, Mr. Theodore Morison is to lecture to the Fabians on next Friday week on "The Collectivism of the Indian Government." As your Director of Agriculture, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, pointed out in the discussion on Mr. L. Robertson's paper at the Royal Society of Arts last year, the Radical and Socialistic qualities of the Government of India are seldom recognised by those who denounce it as an autocracy. In fact, as he reminded us, we find people who anathematise private ownership of land in these isles ready to support movements in India, the effect of which is actually to restrict the rights of the State over the soil. I cannot help thinking that when Mr. Lawrence made his remarks on this subject he had specially in view the members of the Fabian Society, and he will, therefore, be glad to know that their attention is to be called by one so competent as Mr. Morison to the existence in India of principles they wish to see adopted at Home. In future they will have no excuse for the inconsistency which Mr. Lawrence mentioned on the occasion referred to.

LORD WEMYSS' LITTLE JOKE.

The Collectivists have no more formidable antagonist than the venerable Lord Wemyss who, although he is within a few months of his ninetieth birthday is a great deal more alert than many men only half of his age. In the debate on the Scottish Land Values Bill, which many regard as unadulterated Socialism, he mentioned an incident that shows how uncomprising are his views. When 20 years ago the late Henry George appeared as a sort of Social Mahdi and everyone was talking about his brilliant but unconvincing book Lord Wymss received a telegram from an American Editor asking "What do you think of Henry George's policy?" A reply of 200 words had been prepaid, but a shorter number sufficed; indeed Lord Weymss summed up his opinions of the author of "Progress and Poverty" in one sentence of only ten words:—"A simple appeal to the predatory instincts of primitive man."

On Monday this evergreen peer solemnly introduced in the House of Lords a Bill, the main clause of which reads as follows:—"Property of all kinds, now private, and State protected, shall at the end of fourteen years be transferred to a permanent Commission, who shall manage and distribute the said property in the interests of government and for the public good." He declares his intention of bringing his Bill to a second reading. In the meantime the Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation—the whole-hoggers, who regard Mr. Hyndman as their leader—have passed and sent to Lord Wemyss a resolution cordially congratulating him upon "his excellent Bill for converting the private property of individuals, now used injuriously to the public interest, into collective ownership for the public good." Perhaps that is as far as the joke can be carried.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE'S RETURN.

When Mr. Keir Hardie's ship steamed into Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning, some of his followers chartered a Socialist tug, and many pressmen besides the reporters of the local papers set to work to capture some of the Labour leader's impressions of his world tour. They were all made welcome. Mr. Keir Hardie talked at large. He has enlarged his impressions, but has in no sense changed his views. The journey round the world has confirmed him in the belief that there is no hope for the peoples of the Empire save in Socialism. Mr. Hardie spoke with his customary confidence of what he had seen in India. As we know, he found the conditions "appalling." He thinks there is a noticeable difference between the poverty of the people in British India and their comparative well-being in Native States, and he intends to propose that the Government should send out a small Commission to inquire into the matter. The Indian ruler, he says, "is far more in touch with those he rules than British officials can be. He embodies the Eastern notion of a ruler. He is the father of his people. To the native there is nothing fatherly about the British Raj. It is merely a machine." Mr. Hardie, who speaks feelingly, says he never realised the power of the British Press until he went to India. To one of the interviewers Mr. Keir-Hardie said *a propos* his visit to India:—"While I was there the situation was simply appalling." It certainly was, but in a sense different from that meant by Mr. "Quee-Hardie." The Independent Labour Party is arranging to give an immense welcome demonstration at the Albert Hall on Sunday, April 5th. That very clever Labour politician, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, will be in the chair, and he has got the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of New Theology notoriety, as principal speaker.

LORD CROMER AND GENERAL GORDON.

"I fear," writes an official for whose opinions all have a high respect, 'that Lord Crom

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE COMING OF PROTECTION.

Object-Lesson in India.

LORD CURZON DECLARES HIMSELF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Lord Curzon, presiding at a Unionist meeting at Basingstoke, said that he viewed with apprehension the Government's management of the defensive forces of the Empire.

He attributed the present more hopeful position of the Unionists to the remarkable leadership of Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, where he had attained an ascendency unprecedented in Parliamentary history.

Lord Curzon further said that he considered that Mr. Balfour's fiscal platform was certain to reunite the party.

India's tariff, which even free-traders in India accepted, had proved entirely lucrative, but it had been more than once used to threaten reprisals against foreign countries. Such a tariff, Lord Curzon declared, was bound to come in England.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

Misunderstanding to be Cleared up.

SUPPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON CODING.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Sir Edward Sassoon has made strong representations to the Postmaster-General, regarding the proposal to modify the coding regulations at the coming Telegraph Conference at Lisbon.

The Postmaster-General, in reply, states that some misapprehension exists regarding the proposal and that he intends to issue a statement which will make it clear what is proposed.

Sir Edward Sassoon understands that the effect of this statement will be to relieve the minds of the commercial community.

KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

A Necessary Health Trip.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The papers announce that King Edward's visit to Biarritz was undertaken solely in conformity with the strong opinion of his medical advisers, owing to the repeated attacks of influenza from which His Majesty has suffered in successive springs.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Return to London.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Mr. Asquith had two short interviews with King Edward this morning and started for London later.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Anti-Anarchist Legislation Needed.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

President Roosevelt has sent a special message to Congress, asking for legislation for the suppression of Anarchism.

THE L. C. C. LOAN.

Entirely Successful Issue.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The new London County Council Loan is proving an immense success and is now quoted at one premium.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

French Camp Strongly Attacked.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

General d'Amade telegraphs that Mulai Hafid's Mahalla attacked the French camp at Settat at three o'clock on the morning of April 8th.

The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss and the district was afterwards cleared.

An officer was mortally wounded.

PEERAGE FOR MR. MORLEY.

To Remain at the India Office.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The "Daily News" states that Mr. Morley has definitely accepted a peerage and that he will retain his position at the India Office.

THE "BLOSSE-LYNCH" INCIDENT.

Severe Measures Proposed.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Porte has promised to despatch troops against the insurgent Arabs in the Amara District who fired on the "Blosse Lynch."

THE COMING RUBBER EXHIBITION.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Netherlands has appointed a Commission to represent her Colonies at the Rubber Exhibition. The Dutch Government will make a large display of rubber.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

Mr. Keir Hardie's Suggestions.

SELF-GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The British Committees of the Indian National Congress and the Indian Society met in Caxton Hall last evening to welcome back Mr. Keir Hardie. Sir William Wedderburn presided.

Mr. Keir Hardie, in recounting his experiences in India, declared that the reformers would win through their patience and their law-abiding policy.

He reiterated that India ought to receive Colonial Government, not necessarily of a uniform character but adapted to particular provinces.

He advocated holding the next session of the Indian Congress in London.

Mr. Keir Hardie strongly supported the suggestion to appoint a Committee of the House of Commons to examine Mr. Morley's reform proposals, but said that in the meanwhile a small Commission should visit India to report upon them.

Such a Commission, he declared, would return impressed with the need for a largely extended measure of self-government.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

Restriction Bill Passed.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed the Bill legalising the exclusion of Asiatics who do not come direct from the land of their birth or citizenship, and has rejected the amendment moved by Colonel Hughes exempting those who have served in a military or naval capacity under the British flag.

JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Lottery Scheme Objected to.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the Chamber of Commerce has sent a circular to a number of British Chambers suggesting that diplomatic action should be taken against the proposal to insert lottery tickets in bales of Japanese yarn, thus artificially fostering Japanese cotton to the detriment of India.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Honour for Indians.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Edinburgh University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Maharajah of Jaipur and Professor Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

TURCO-PERSIAN TREATIES.

Turkey's Conciliatory Attitude.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

A despatch from Constantinople states that an Irade has been issued which authorises Tahir Pasha to resume the negotiations for the delimitation of the Turco-Persian frontier and instructs him to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

OBITUARY.

LONDON APRIL 9.

The death is announced of Count Tornielli, Italian Ambassador in Paris.

THE TUTICORIN RIOTS.

Trial of Rioters

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

A Tuticorin correspondent telegraphs that fifty persons alleged to have been concerned in the Tuticorin riots have been arrested. Two batches, one consisting of twelve accused and the other of fifteen accused, are now being tried before Mr. A. R. Cox, Divisional Magistrate, on charges of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly, obstructing public servants in the discharge of their duty, etc. The facts of the case for the prosecution are that in contravention of order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the holding of public meetings, people assembled at Vandimettah for the purpose of lecturing on 13th March. The authorities hearing of this proceeded to the spot, and directed the meeting to disperse, which the people refused to do and threw stones at the police. A sub-inspector and others were hurt. A revolver, which was snatched away by the mob from a sub-inspector of police, opened fire with buckshot when a few persons were injured. The prosecution is conducted by the prosecuting Inspector, M. Seshachary, while Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Iyer and a number of local vakils appear for the defence.

Among the witnesses examined for the prosecution in both cases, were Mr. Lewis, Deputy Superintendent, Sergeant Burke, and Dr. Dunlop.

The cases stand adjourned to the 14th and 15th instant, respectively, for cross-examination of prosecution witnesses.

CHOLERA AT TINNEVELLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

Cholera among the Reserve Police of Tinnevelly has subsided. The Camp has been shifted from Tinnevelly Town to Palamcottah. Two European Sergeants succumbed to the disease besides three constables.

PEARL FISHERY.

Operations Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

Owing to the unsatisfactory results of the Tuticorin Pearl Fishery, the Port Officer has been instructed to close operations in a day or two.

BILLS ON LONDON.

The result of the allotments of Bills on London made by the Comptroller General on Thursday the 9th April is officially notified as under :—

Aggregate amount tendered ..... £ 340,000
Total amount accepted ..... £ 340,000

TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Total Strike of Signallers.

275 STAND OUT.

The Telegraph trouble, which on Thursday night was very grave, yesterday culminated in a strike the immensity of which has had few equals. The full staff, with but a dozen exceptions, is now out and work is practically at a standstill. This phase has had a most depressing effect and trade is nearly disorganized. Merchants are experiencing the greatest inconvenience, and the loss to many is acute. All agree that this state cannot continue long and that steps should be taken to see if a compromise cannot be effected. The Viceroy's message is regarded by the signallers and their sympathisers as most unsympathetic and as indicating a want of knowledge on the part of the Government of India of the serious state of affairs.

The third and last batch of Bombay signallers also went on strike yesterday morning. Only about a dozen out of the 70 signallers composing the batch went to work. The batch was to have gone to work at 7 yesterday morning, but instead of doing so the men congregated in the compound and elsewhere and refused to go on duty. The Telegraph officials asked the men to come to work, but the latter refused to do so unless they were given an assurance that the dismissed men would be re-instated. The officials replied they could give no such assurance ; and the men left the place. This brings the number of men on strike to 190, which with the 60 on sick-leave and the 25 dismissed further augments the total to 275 out of 300, the usual strength of the Department.

The telegraph work has thus been almost completely paralysed in Bombay.

There being left only about a dozen persons to work in the Central Office, the authorities issued a circular temporarily closing the sub-offices in Bombay and asking the men to report themselves for duty at the Central Office as soon as possible. Most of these men also are holding back, only about half a dozen having reported themselves for duty.

The Home mail, which arrived yesterday, is being posted to the several stations in India.

The following notice has been issued by the Telegraph Department :—

"In consequence of the signalling staff of the Bombay Central Office having gone on strike, the staffs of the local offices have been brought into the Central Office for duty and messages (urgent only) should be handed in at the Central Telegraph Office only till further notice."

A meeting of the local branch of the Indian Telegraph Association was held yesterday in the Portuguese Library in Padi Sett Agiari Lane. The Press were not permitted, but the following particulars were kindly communicated to our representative. The men discussed the situation for about two hours and resolved to stand by their dismissed comrades and continue the strike until the latter are re-instated. They also raised a subscription list for helping the signallers staying at the Telegraph quarters, who have been told by the authorities to quit. This order of the authorities is likely to aggravate the situation, for many of those who are on strike possess relatives not on strike and an order like the above falls with great severity. After transacting other minor matters the meeting ispersed.

THE RANGOON STRIKE.

Mr. Eardley Norton's Support.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 9.

Unanimity and enthusiasm marked the meeting held this morning by telegraph signallers, who sent a deputation to Mandalay this afternoon, to explain matters.

At the meeting, it was resolved to behave with propriety during the present strike. The action of the authorities for dismissing ten per cent. of the hands was denounced, and resolutions were passed to stand by their dismissed comrades in all eventualities.

The consent of Mr. Eardley Norton to act as their legal adviser was hailed with vociferous cheers.

Railway telegraph signallers have been requisitioned to work the lines, and a telegram has been received from His Excellency the Viceroy, intimating His Excellency's inability to accede to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce's request, to appoint a Conciliation Board and that the new system of night watches must be given a fair trial.

The telegraph peons and despatching and delivery clerks have also struck. Merchants and traders here regard the strike as a most serious catastrophe, which will entail irreparable commercial losses ; steamers coming into port for cargo orders, and banks and traders expect to suffer heavily, owing to stagnation of business which must follow the strike.

The police are taking unnecessary precautions to prevent molestation and obstruction by the strikers, who have shown no desire at all to be guilty of such impropriety.

Only foreign, urgent and ordinary messages were accepted to-day.

RANGOON, APRIL 10.

The Telegraph situation here is about the same as it was yesterday. The authorities are drafting more postal and railway signallers. Messages are steadily accumulating and only urgent ones are accepted. The gravity of the situation has been represented to the Local Government by the Burma Chamber of Commerce and the Rangoon Trade Association, who have appealed to Government to use their offices in the interest of the whole province to bring about an early settlement of the dispute and restore telegraph communication.

LATER.

When the whole Rangoon staff of signallers went on strike last night only one man was on duty. This morning about eight postal combined signallers were put on to work the wires. Communication between India and Burma is disturbed and foreign messages take precedence. Great delay is being occasioned as it takes half a hour to get one through. Nine men have been dismissed in the Rangoon office without reasons being stated. Their services range from eighteen years to four years. Military telegraphists are working as usual and are so far unaffected by the strike. At time of wiring only eight or nine hands were at work compared with sixteen at normal times. The accumulations in the Rangoon Office aggregate five thousand. The men on strike are determined to hold out till their dismissed colleagues are reinstated and no punishment is inflicted. The signallers hold a public meeting at ten o'clock in Fytch Square Garden to discuss the situation, which has created a great sensation. Police precautions were taken this morning to prevent obstruction and molestation. The Rangoon telegraph office is entirely deserted and there are manifest signs of disorganisation in the service. Men on strike complain of the arbitrary action of authorities in regard to dismissals, which fell with great suddenness on the whole staff, who were working yesterday as usual.

CALCUTTA PRESS OPINIONS

Intense Dissatisfaction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The "Statesman" this morning in a powerful leader concerning the telegraph strike says :—"The only remedy is to carry the matter beyond the Government of India."

The "Englishman," referring to the loss sustained by the public through the failure of the Telegraph Department to despatch and deliver messages says :—"It will not be surprising if mercantile firms take steps to ascertain by suit against the Secretary of State what is the precise legal position of a Government which holds a monopoly of the telegraph service and allows things to drift into the present position."

Referring to Government inaction, especially as regards the Viceroy, the "Indian Daily News" says:—"We trust His Excellency will give up his slaughter of tigers for a sufficient space of time carefully to consider the grave issues at stake before he replies to the latest representations of the Chamber of Commerce."

LATER.

All the signallers who are on strike, about sixty men, have been dismissed.

The Viceroy, in reply to the Chamber of Commerce, says that the intervention of a Conciliation Board at present would be inopportune until the new system was given a reasonable trial, but Mr. Harvey, member, Commerce and Industry, will be in Calcutta on Monday to discuss the position. The Chamber of Commerce sent another urgent message to-day to the Viceroy urging the extreme importance of prompt action, as the effect of the present situation on the Calcutta trade is deplorable

Twenty-one postal signallers were on duty last night in Calcutta to replace the strikers. Ten more reported themselves there to-day and more are coming in.

On Thursday the "Englishman" said :—"The telegraph difficulty has now become intolerable. To take two instances affecting this paper. A wire from Tank despatched on the 3rd instant reached us on Tuesday, 7th. A special cable sent from London at 4-11 p.m. on Saturday, 4th instant, reached us yesterday, 8th, at about 10 a.m. These may be taken as fair samples of recent telegraphic happenings. Considering that Press messages are supposed to have reasonable precedence over others, it may easily be imagined in what state is that portion of our commerce which depends on the telegraphic service. The whole matter is a most unfortunate demonstration of the inability of the complicated administrative machine to deal with a crisis. It is difficult to estimate the amount of inconvenience and actual pecuniary loss caused by the present deadlock and, apart from the merits of the difference between Mr. Newlands and the operators, it is high time that steps were taken to restore the telegraphic traffic to its normal state. Whether the 'reforms' recently introduced should be abolished or postponed, or whether the signallers should be considered absolutely in fault and severely dealt with, is a matter for the authorities to decide, but the public have the right to insist that a monopoly service shall be efficient, and that nothing shall stand in the way of that efficiency.

KARACHI TRADE DISORGANIZED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 10.

Telegrams from the Punjab are arriving in a sadly mutilated condition. Code words are so badly disfigured as to be wholly unintelligible and mercantile firms are experiencing the greatest difficulty in carrying on their daily transactions. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce is taking rigorous action and strong representations are being made to Government.

MR. BERRINGTON ON THE SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10.

Mr. Harvey, Member, Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Berrington, Director-General of Telegraphs, have been conferring at Cawnpore regarding the current troubles with the telegraph signallers. The "Pioneer" publishes an important communique from Mr. Berrington. Explaining the necessity of the new system, he says :—"Hitherto there existed a cumbrous and elaborate system dealing with telegrams which was quite unsuited for twentieth century requirements. A veritable host of checks had been in use which attracted the attention of the supervising staff away from the messages themselves and from all important business of speedy despatch. Delay had become normal, and, indeed inevitable at all stages of a telegram's career in booking, handling, checking on wires, and in delivery. Delay was looked upon as a normal condition of affairs instead of being purely abnormal and occasional. The new hours of duty should have remedied this condition instantly if the signallers had given the plan a reasonably fair trial, which will not only ultimately have given them considerably less than half of all the night duty about which they had so often complained, but allow them to sleep in their own homes for weeks together instead of being away from home every third night under the rotating system, which very obviously was not conducive to the good health of the men. Each duty now meant to last one complete week at a stretch from Sunday night to Saturday night. When arrangements are finished and in proper running order, each man's turn for all night duty should come round once in six or seven weeks. As there will be a little actual need of night work, every signaller on the staff must realise this. Reduction of all night work in itself alone bestows great benefit on him. He will also enjoy frequent week-ends from Saturday afternoon to Monday afternoon or evening. Under the old plan the night staff was decidedly far more necessary in numerical strength. The Government were paying for time which as a matter of fact was not devoted to work. Under the new plan there was sufficient staff to enable the men to be regularly set free for relief purposes. Reliefs will be arranged in advance, and each man's time for going out will be posted for a week, so that he may know exactly when to order food to be brought. The latest phase of deliberate slow working commenced on 31st March and appears to have gained strength, going from bad to worse. Clearly the altered duties could not have effected the working capacity of the men. Before the appointed day a further abnormal demand for sick leave taken together with greatly increased number of alleged line faults, all point in one direction, of a large clearance being effected, but this has not taken place. On Monday morning matters seemed even worse, although many people were not telegraphing. It is quite incorrect to speak of the introduction of the English hours of duty or hours for meals. They are no more English than they are German or Japanese. The revised arrangements are made to suit the business of a telegraph office. It is not like a factory which may be opened and closed at certain fixed hours, giving workers as a whole a complete break at a particular time for meals. It is more like a Railway system which goes on night and day, and in connection with which the number of trains (passenger trains) is regulated according to the ascertained needs of the travelling public. Much of the night work hitherto had been delayed and day work brought really to have been cleared off much sooner. But taking actual figures from 18 of the largest Indian offices, here is the result : between 11 a.m. and 9 p.m., which is found to be the business period in India, the average number of telegrams dealt with is 6,787 per hour for 10 hours ; at night from 10 p.m., on to 8 a.m., the average number is 2,080 only, and many of these should be cleared off before 10 p.m. The average rate of working proves conclusively that the telegraphing is by no means of so arduous nature which recently had been so assiduously set forth by certain members of the staff. Excessive force employed also gives evidence that much spare time had been enjoyed by a great majority of the staff.

DARJEELING MAIL ASSAULT CASE.

Re-trial Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice delivered Judgment in the Darjeeling Mail assault case. Agreeing with Mr. Justice Geidt, he has ordered a fresh trial as there was no judicial decision on the point whether Smart and Coates were assaulted by the accused.

VICEROY'S SHOOTING TRIP.

Continued Success at Tigers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIPRI, APRIL 10.

Three more tigers were killed to-day, two being shot by the Viceroy, while the third charged a beater, but was impaled on his bayonet, the man receiving a slight wound on his hand. The beat to-day was nearly seventy miles from that of yesterday, which shows what wonderful arrangement the Maharaja makes. By means of heliographs and motors distance in Gwalior is reduced to nothing.

THE SEISTAN SURVEY PARTY.

Rumoured Attack.

TROOPS PUSHED FORWARD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 10.

A Quetta telegram dated the 9th instant says that the 117 the (Princess of Wales) Own Baluch Light Infantry left there by special troop trains for Nushki that morning, its destination being Robat, known also as Siah Malik Koh, the last British outpost on the Perso-Baluchistan frontier towards Seistan. Some six or seven hundred camels will be employed to transport the regiment, the four hundred miles lying between Nushki and Robat, where two companies of the same battalion are permanently located. As the water-supply along the route is at certain stages both brackish and insufficient, a good portion of the needed supply will have to be carried on camels accompanying the troops. The authorities at Quetta are reticent regarding the special object of this move, but it is rumoured that the Survey party working on the Seistan Border has been attacked.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Two Bengali Boys Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Investigations are being made by the police into a deliberate attempt made to wreck passenger trains near Hooghly Bridge on March 26. It appears that some iron chains and fishplates which were rejected by the Permanent Way Inspector as unserviceable and which were kept in a corrugated iron box close to the track were removed and placed on both the Up and Down lines in a position calculated to cause the derailment of passing trains. In one case the driver of a Down passenger train felt a considerable jerk and brought the train to a standstill, thus averting a serious accident. The iron plates were noticed and removed. Suspicion has fallen on two young Bengali boys who are now missing.

FATAL LANDSLIP NEAR GARHI.

European Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 10

A telegram from Garhi gives a not very clear account of what app ars to have been a fatal accident to a European visitor. It states that a Mr. Lander had fallen into the Jaskool waterfall. He had got out of his tonga to walk past a slip when a boulder fell striking him and dashing him into the river. Mrs. Lander and her ayah narrowly escaped being struck by the falling stones, but were pulled out of danger by the coachman. They have returned to Garhi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, APRIL 10.—Lieut. Morland, 1st Oxford L.I., from Lucknow.
Lieut. Dalrymple-Clark, 17th Lanc., from Meerut.
Lieut. Thorburn, R. S., Fus., from Bareilly.
Lieut. Manger, 1st Durh. L.I., from England.
Capt. Kealy, R.E., from Dagshai.
Capt. Crack, 19th Lancers, from Umballa.
Capt. Day, 1st R. War. Regt., from Peshawar.
Capt. Toogood, 1st R. War. Regt., from Peshawar,
Major Vaughan, 10th R. Hus., from England.
Capt. Ingram, Glosters Regt., from Lalcon Cant.
Capt. Brodhurst, 1-4th Goorkhas, from Meerut.
Capt. Watson, 45th R. Sikhs, from Nowshera.
Lieut. Anderson, 45th R. Sikhs, from Nowshera.
Major Harly Lyon, Cant. Magis., from Neemuch.
Capt. Wedgwood 1st York and Lanc. Regt., from Poona.
Lieut. Medlicott, 3rd S. Horse, from Neemuch.
Col. Young, 6th L.I., from Jhansi.
Lieut. Raymond, 30th Lancers, from Jhansi.
Capt. Gladstone, 30th Lancers, from Jhansi.
Major King, D.A.A.G., from Secunderabad.
Capt. Lewis, 2nd Leicest. Regt., from England.
Major Arbuthnot, 28th L. Cav., from Sangor (C.P.)
Lieut. Burke, 30th Mount Batty., from Kohat.
Brig.-Genl. Swann, Comdg Poona Brigade, from Poona.
Major Bettram, 102nd Grenad., from England.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 10.—Lieut. Dalrymple-Clark. 17th Lanc., to England.
Lieut Thorburn, R. S. Fus, to England.
Capt. Kealy, R.E., to Aden.
Capt. Day, 1st R. War Regt., to England.
Capt. Toogood, 1st R. War Regt., to England.
Capt. Brodhurst, 1-4th Goorkhas, to England.
Capt. Watson, I. M. S., to England.
Lieut. Anderson, 45th R. Sikhs, to England.
Major Bettram, 102th Grenad, to Mhow.
Col. Siturn, to England.
Brig-Gen. Swann, Staff, to England.
Lieut. Burke, 30th Mount. Battery, to England.
Lieut. Macleod, R.E., to England.
Major King, D. A. A. G., to England
Lieut. Raymond, 30th Lanc., to England.
Capt. Gladstone, 30th Lanc, to England.
Col. Young, 6th L. I. Lanc, to England.
Lieut. Medlicott, 3rd S. Horse, to England.
Lieut. Harper, Rifles, to England.
Lieut. Watkin, 15th Lancers, to England.
Brig-Genl. Atkinson, Cav. Bde., to Bangalore.

THE Officer Commanding 116th Maharattas will detail a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file under command of a Subadar with two Jamadars, band and regimental colour to be at the Victoria Terminus at 3-45 p.m. to-day, to receive Maharaja Sir Chandra Samshere Jang, G.C.S.I., Rana Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal, on his arrival in Bombay. The Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, will arrange to fire a salute of 19 guns at 4 p.m., to announce the arrival of the Maharaja.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. Garratt, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division.

Captain Keen, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar.

Mr. J. Meikle to be acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. F. Stork.

Mr. William Ure to provisionally be Consul for Norway at Madras.

Major J. Ramsay, Consul-General at Bagdad, is granted privilege leave.

Major W. G. Grey, Political Agent, Maskat, is deputed on special day duty to Europe from the date of his making over charge of the office of Political Agent, Maskat, till further orders.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Christian"

What Bombay thinks of Mr. Hall Caine's fallen fairies and cranky churchmen was shewn last night, when the worst house of the season assembled to witness the second performance of "The Christian." The audience was mostly composed of Jack Tars and—er—nondescripts, but even they didn't enjoy it. Incidentally we might mention that some abominable fire water is being retailed at the bars. We don't expect whisky at a Circus on the Maidan, but we are perfectly certain that Mr. Maurice Bandmann is unaware of the vile concoction which, at the Empire Theatre, is reserved for sailors, and which is occasionally served by error to Sahibs.

To-night the old, familiar, but ever delightful "Silver King" will be staged.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

HOME.

COURT.—The King, who continues greatly to enjoy his holiday at Biarritz, visited San Sebastian last week and received the officers of his Spanish Regiment.—The Prince of Wales presided on Friday at the annual meeting of King Edward's Hospital Fund on Saturday inspected the Duke of York's Military School, and on Tuesday presented the Humane Society's Stanhope medal to a sailor for an heroic rescue from a shark-infested river.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Cologne on Wednesday night.—Prince Edward of Wales has had a slight attack of German measles.

Commercial Travellers.—An International League of Commercial Travellers' Associations has been formed at a meeting addressed by Mr. Lloyd-George.

Drama.—Mr. A. E. W. Mason's Marjory Strode has been produced at the Playhouse.

Ecclesiastical.—The Pope has sent an interesting letter to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick on his pamphlet harmonising Newman's works with the recent Encyclical condemning Modernism.—The Rev. T. C. Twitchell, of All Hallows, East India Docks, is to be Bishop in Polynesia.— he Lord Mayor presided last week at the annual meeting of the East London Church Fund.

Elections.—In West Down last week Mr. McCaw (U) was returned by 4,051 to 2,760.—In London on Tuesday Peckham was won by the Unionists by 6,970 to 4,476.—Mr. Victor Cavendish having become Duke of Devonshire, an election will be held in West Derbyshire. —Mr. Crombie's death vacates the seat for Kincardineshire.

Federation of Ratepayers.—A meeting on Wednesday at the Connaught Hotel resolved to establish a National Ratepayers' Association.

Fire.—Destroyed the stage of Drury Lane Theatre on Wednesday.

Infant Mortality.—A National Conference has been held at Westminster, after an interesting address from Mr. John Burns.

Ireland.—The number of persons boycotted has risen from 162 in November, 1905, to 536 in January, 1908.

Law.—Mr. J. W. H. Gully, for his contempt of Court in regard to the custody of his child, is to remain in prison till April 25.—A new trial has been ordered in a libel case which ended in a verdict of £800 damages against the Star ; but the award of £5,000 against Vanity Fair in the case of Parr's Bank has been upheld. Captain C. M. Playfair, R.A., has succeeded in his divorce suit the co-respondent, Captain Affleck-Graves, being ordered to pay £ 25 damages.

Licensing Bill.—Bishops have been expressing contrary opinions on this measure, the Bishops of London and Kensington supporting, and the Bishops of Manchester and Bristol opposing, the time-limit. Archbishop of Canterbury says that the Bill merely gives effect to what the Church of England Temperance Society has for years been advocating. He favours a time-limit, but a more generous one than the Bill proposes.

Naval and Military.—The King's new turbine yacht has had very successful trials.—The scheme for the transfer of Volunteers into the Territorial Force has been promulgated.—Sir R. Giffen, in a lecture on Wednesday dwelt on the necessity of a war chest in this country or a greatly increased gold reserve.—Vice-Admirals A. K. Bickford and Sir W. A. Acland are promoted to be Admirals, Rear-Admirals W. H. Graham and R. F. Foote to be Vice-Admirals, and Captains T. P. Walker and F. E. Brock to be Rear-Admirals.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 23rd Lord Denman explained why the Government could not allow the service of ex-soldiers employed in the Civil Service to count towards Civil pension. The Government's use of the £100,000 grant for building new schools was then discussed. On the 24th the House adjourned out of respect to the late Duke of Devonshire, after eulogies by Lord Ripon, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Rosebery. On the 24th the Land Values (Scotland) Bill was reintroduced, and Lord Ridley moved its rejection.—In the House of Commons on the 19th a motion to reduce the Army by 10,000 men was rejected after interesting speeches by Mr. Haldane, Mr Balfour, and others. On the 20th a Bill to facilitate the erection of working-class dwellings in Ireland was read a second time. On the 23rd Mr. Lyttelton vigorously criticised the Government for violation their pledges by sanctioning the continuance of indentured labour in the Transvaal, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour spoke on the same side, while Mr. Churchill and Mr. Asquith replied for the overnment.—On the 24th, after tributes to the Duke of Devonshire from Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, Children Bill was discussed on motion for second reading. A tariff reform debate began.

Bequests.—Mr. J. Assheton won the Military Single Champ onship, beating Captain Luther.

Tariff Reform.—Expert witnesses before the House of Commons Committee on the hop industry advocate a protective duty as essential.—Lord Cromer addressed a free trade meeting at Manchester on Tuesday.

Universities.—A Readership in the Tibetan language has been instituted at London University, Mr. F. W. Thomas, B.A., being the appointed teacher. Mr. G. Harrison, retired cotton spinner, formerly of Wimslow, Cheshire, has left £10,000 to Owens College, Manchester.

Wills.—Mrs. Beattie, of Beckenham, has left £5,000 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews. Mrs. Stretton has left about £12,000 to charities.

Woman Suffrage was demanded by a mass meeting of women in the Albert-hall on the 19th when £6,500 was promised for the campaign.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Dudley succeeds Lord Northcote as Governor General.—The industrial situation is threatening.—The House of Representatives has voted urgency for a scheme of old age pensions.

Canada.—A mass meeting of Indians at Vancouver on Sunday adopted a telegram to the Secretary for India claiming Government protection as a unit of the Empire.—The Court at Vancouver, on Tuesday, decided that the Order in Council of January 8 was illegal, and the Indians under detention have been released.—The programme for the Quebec Tercentenary is published. —Immigration from the United States increased in January and February by 61 per cent., but immigration through ocean ports decreased by 36 per cent.

THE UNITED STATES.

Labour Legislation.—A Bill to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, just introduced in the interests of labour, is the first step in the President's crusade against the inactivity of Congress. President Roosevelt has sent to Congress a Message dealing with capital and labour. The legislative programme said to have been agreed to by Republican leaders includes tariff revision next spring.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—The Commission of XVII. has passed the Colonial Bill as amended.

China.—The release of the Tatsu Maru has caused great grief in Canton.—The Shanghai Municipal Council will totally suppress the opium houses within two years. Seven officials have been arrested on a charge of systematic trafficking in State papers.

France.—A credit of £644,857 has been asked for the operations in Morocco.—A strike in the Paris building trade may lead to a lock-out of 160,000 workmen.—M. Rochette, company promoter, has been arrested and his office closed.—The Minister of Justice is reforming legal phraseology.—A "Children's Week" will be held during the Franco-British Exhibition in London, when a number of French children will be brought over to join in recreation and educational work with English children.

Germany.—The members of the Press gallery in the Reichstag struck work last week in consequence of insulting words used towards them in a debate. On Tuesday the offending member publicly apologised.—Prince Bulow made a statement on Tuesday regarding foreign affairs.—The clause of the Associations Bill dealing with the language question has been amended and adopted.—There has been heavy fighting in South-West Africa.

Italy.—The German Emperor and Empress arrived in Venice on Wednesday, and went on board their yacht.

Russia.—The Minister of Finance says that new loans are inevitable. At least £15,000,000 must be spent on Siberian railways, national defence, and famine relief in the next few years.—The arrest of an English merchant in Odessa is being investigated. —The leader of the Toil group in the second Duma has been murdered.

Turkey.—A semi-official Note published in Vienna says that the British proposals for Macedonia reforms are generally recognised as impracticable by the Powers.—General Count di Robilant succeeds the late General De Giorgis in command of the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

Obituary.—The Duke of Devonshire ; Sir Auckland Colvin ; Sir N. O'Conor, ambassador to Turkey ; Lord Strathcona ; Sir John Eliot ; Major Arthur Griffiths ; Col. H. F. Swan ; Sir J. D. Marwick ; Sir F. R. Falkiner ; Mr. Crombie, M.P. ; the Dowager Lady Tweedmouth ; Mr. D. G. Churcher, of Fategarh ; Mr. A. F. Ward ; Professor Zeller ; Professor Kitchener ; Mr. Justice Quelch ; Rear-Admirals Fremantle and Pridgeon ; Captain A. C. Allen, "Times."

THE PECKHAM ELECTION.

Late on the night of March 24 the result of the by-election in the Peckham Division was declared at the Camberwell Town Hall as follows :

Mr. C. Gooch (Unionist)	...	6,970
Mr. T. Gautrey (Liberal)	...	4,476
Majority	...	2,494

Out of 14,615 electors, 11,446 polled. This represents about 78 per cent. of the electorate, which may be considered a good poll when the enormous number of removals is taken into consideration. The removals numbered approximately 3,100, and of these the Unionists, by the infinite trouble and care of the agents and voluntary workers, traced 2,100, a percentage which persons experienced in electioneering will recognise as extraordinarily high. Mr. Gooch has, roughly, doubled the Unionist poll of 1906, while Mr. Gautrey has received 1,427 votes less than the late member, although the electorate has increased by about 2,500.

In the contested by-elections which have taken place in Great Britain since the General Election, the Radical poll has fallen by 25,330, and Unionist poll has increased by 13,957. In these contests the Unionists have had a majority of 18,092, or nearly 15 per cent.

Mr. Gooch, interviewed by a press representative after the declaration of the poll, gave the reasons which, in his opinion, operated in turning Peckham from a Radical into a Conservative seat. "I have won," he said, "on the extraordinary revulsion of feeling against the Government with regard to its conduct of affairs for the last two years. The Government at the General Election made a series of promises, which even their supporters can hardly claim to have been fulfilled. Many people who voted for the Liberals in 1906 have been disgusted at the action of the Government in many ways, and a number of Conservatives who then abstained from voting have now returned to their normal allegiance. The turn of the tide has been shown very strongly by the recent by-elections, and it has not caused any great surprise to those who know Peckham well to find that the borough should follow such an excellent lead."

TARIFF REFORM AND LICENSING.

Asked what political question he had found most interesting to the constituency, Mr. Gooch replied :

"I have found that the Peckham electors have shown extraordinary interest in Tariff Reform. That is a policy with which I entirely agree, and the enthusiasm of my constituents demonstrates that the working classes are now better able to understand the subject than they were at the General Election. With regard to licensing, Peckham has shown that the Licensing Act of 1904 should not be disturbed. We know that that Act of Mr. Balfour's is doing good work. The majority of the electors are also adverse to the proposed interference with the Education Acts of the Unionist Government of 1902 and 1903. This election has proved that the people are indignant at the proposed legislation on licensing and education. I think the House of Lords question has also affected the result. The campaign against the House of Lords has collapsed and broken down, and its collapse has caused considerable embarrassment to the local Liberals, as well as a certain amount of amusement to the general community."

On the subject of Women's Suffrage, the new member stated : "Early in the campaign I declared myself in favour of giving votes to women on the same principle that votes are now given to men. A great feature of this election has been the activity of the supporters of Women's Suffrage. I think that last Saturday's wonderful demonstration at the Crown Theatre was an indication of the success which was to be ours, and of the trend of feeling in the constituency."

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

"I desire to express my thanks," Mr. Gooch went on "not only to my supporters in Peckham, but also to those who have come from far and near to help the Unionist cause in this very important victory. Unionists from all over London came nobly to Peckham's assistance. This was the first by-election in which a Liberal seat in London was contested in and everybody on our side seems to have realised the importance of securing a victory. My thanks are also due to the various organisations which, working independently of the party organisation, have contributed to this result."

Our representative remarked that personalities had been pleasantly absent from the contest, to which Mr. Gooch answered : "Oh, yes, Mr. Gautrey and I are the best of friends. The election has been conducted with the most perfect good humour and temper by all the people who have taken part in it, wh

Leicester said of him very acutely. After that the rejoiceful Unionists trooped into the lobby full of high spirits.

WILD SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

The closing hours of the poll were marked by stirring scenes to the like of which it would assuredly be difficult to find a parallel in the recent history of electioneering. The excitement evoked at the General Election was nothing to be compared with it. Not only did all Peckham turn out into the main thoroughfares for an hour or more before the ballot-boxes were sealed, but all roads in South London seemed to lead to the scene of the most interesting pitched battle which the present Parliament has yet witnessed. The rapidity with which the congestion of traffic grew long before the polling-booths had closed their doors can therefore be easily imagined. At the corner of Bye-lane, for example, which is about ten minutes' walk from the nearest polling-station, the crowd was so dense at seven o'clock that it was with the greatest difficulty one could elbow one's way along. All Peckham was agog—one seething mass of political enthusiasm. Everybody seemed on edge, with the single exception perhaps of the people who, denying themselves the luxury of an evening's political excitement, quietly took their places in the queues outside the Crown Theatre and calmly awaited the opening of the doors on "La Poupee."

Evidence of the keenness of the struggle met one at every turn. Not only in the vicinity of the polling booths, but outside the committee-rooms of the opposing candidates partisans were in a perfect frenzy of industry, putting forth the final effort in a memorable fight. Occasionally the observant spectator was afforded an interesting side-light on the eagerness of the contending camps. Here, under a lamp-post, a couple of Radical canvassers could be seen arranging for the capture of "certainties," whom somehow neither of them had managed to bag up till then; there a good humoured crowd could be seen listening to an equally good humoured disputation on the merits of rival candidates and policies—a disputation which, as often as not, wound up with a gratuitous "tip" concerning an impending Turf fixture. Everywhere the vendors of party colours were busy inviting all and sundry to avail themselves of a last chance to publicly declare their political faith. Unfortunately for the vendors of Radical favours, they found their wares and absolute drug on the market. Indeed, among all the outward and visible signs of the contest, nothing was more noticeable than the overwhelming predominence of Mr. Gooch's colours. It was this feature of the situation which induced a bystander to exclaim, "There ain't two candidates at all; only a candidate and a half."

After the close of the polling, the centre of interest naturally shifted from the booths to Camberwell Town Hall, the scene of the enumeration of the votes and the declaration of the result. As early as half-past seven, hours before the issue of the fight could possibly be known, people began to gather outside the building. Such was the interest taken in the battle-royal. Presently, a few minutes after eight o'clock, police began to pour upon the scene, literally by the hundred. Irrespective of the mounted contingent, which appeared at a later stage, there were not less than 400 constables on foot marshalled in the immediate vicinity of the Town Hall. From various divisons of the Metropolitan Police did they muster, and Chief Inspector Bryson, of the local force, was in command. The men were so disposed as to draw a cordon all round the building, keep the crowd moving in front of the main entrance, and effectually seal up the various side avenues which debouch upon the main thoroughfare.

The last of the ballot-boxes had just been conveyed within the hall through the side entrance, when the crowd began to grow apace. From east and west they came in their thousands. In Walworthroad and Camberwell New-road, every step appeared bent towards the Town Hall. From the densely populated areas of Peckham and beyond, all the traffic converged upon the point where the ballot-boxes were to yield up their secret. It was a remarkable crowd—the sort of crowd that turns into the streets of an evening when national rejoicing finds expression in illuminations. Occasionally bands of demonstrative youths could be seen, whose ultimate object seemed to be to indulge in a little "mafficking" if the opportunity should present itself; but up till about half-past nine or so the crowd appeared to consist in large part of family groups. How the tramway traffic managed to find a way through the dense throng was a marvel; equally astonishing was it that with all the motor traffic in progress such ammunity from accident was enjoyed by the multitude. Of course, the action of the police some time earlier in diverting all street traffic other than tramcars by way of Brunswick-square materially relieved the congestion on the roadway, and assisted the police to keep the crowd on the move.

The news, which leaked out from the Town Hall about ten o'clock that Mr. Gooch's return was assured, provoked a tremendous outburst of cheering and when nearly three-quarters of an hour afterwards it transpired that the Unionist majority was not less than 1,500 the enthusiasm of the multitude knew no bounds. But when shortly after eleven o'clock the announcement of the actual figures showed that the Government candidate had been beaten by roughly 2,500 votes, the scene that ensued was one of frenzied jubilation. Beyond a doubt it was a most popular victory.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

No London election of recent times has created such extraordinary interest as that which closed yesterday. The people of South London would not allow Peckham to fight the battle alone. From all the surrounding constituencies there have been imported each night thousands of enthusiasts who wished to see how Peckham meant to poll. The crowd which pressed round the speakers at the fifty meetings compressed into each evening's electioneering bill of fare were largely made up of persons on the register for neighbouring divisions, and probably these were the people who were responsible for the bulk of the noise. Peckham itself behaved admirably in spite of provocation. The appearance of so many outsiders was a sign that interest in politics in London had been awakened by the new legislative proposals of the Government. There is no question but that that interest immensely increased yesterday.

In the matter of vehicles Mr. Gooch was extremely fortunate. By midday he had about 300 motors and carriages, and the licensed victuallers furnished nearly one hundred more. For the greater part of the day more than one-half of these were idle, but their value lay in the last two hours of the day, when every available vehicle was recognised as a considerable asset. It was astonishing to hear of the pains people took to send cars. Captain Morrison Bell, M. P., whose wife at Newton Abbot in January gave the lead to other constituencies, sent his motor-car from Devonshire, and other cars came from all parts of the Home Counties. In the afternoon it became evident that the appeal made in the Unionist newspapers for cars for the late voters would be well responded to. Between three and six o'clock one hundred cars which the Conservative agent had not expected were driven to Peckham, and in the last hour there were probably fully 500 vehicles available for Unionist electors.

The candidates met early in the day at the Reddinsroad polling-place. Mr. Gooch walked out of his committee-room towards Mr. Gautrey, who had alighted from a four-in hand. The rivals shook hands and had a brief conversation, and both had a generous reception from a crowd which seemed delighted that politics does could be good personal friends. The occasion was not allowed to pass, however, without a referene to Dr. Macnamara, whose strenuous work for Mr. Gautrey has led some people in Peckham to imagine that the candidate was a person of less importance than the Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board. An elector asked Mr. Gautray where Dr. Macnamara had left him and whether he had come out with the hon. member's permission. Mr. Gautrey only smiled and waved his hand as he drove away. The Suffragists were everywhere. An aged inmate of the Licensed Victuallers Asium was wheeled to the polling station in a bath-chair, and a blind voter insisted on having his first ride in a motor-car.

THE NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Henry Cubitt Gooch, the new member for Peckham, is the second son of Mr. Charles Cubitt Gooch, a late partner in the banking firm of which the philanthropist George Peabody was a member. Mr. H. C. Gooch was born on Dec. 7, 1871, and his education, commenced at Eton, was finished at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which University he is an honoursman. By profession Mr. Gooch is a barrister, but his life has been devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the working-classes. Peckham has had many instances of his earnest working for uplifting the needed and distressed. His labours on behalf of the Peckham poor commenced while he was yet in his teens, and it has continued with increasing success during his eighteen years' connection with the division.

Mr. Gooch helped to found and endow—and still maintains—the parish of All Saint's, North Peckham. From 1897 till the absorption of the London School Board by the Education Committee of the London County Council he represented Peckham on the former body, and he now sits on the L.C.C. for Dulwich. His zeal for education has been rewarded by his appointment as Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee of the London County Council, and he is also chairman of the Day Schools Sub-Committee, which deals with all the elementary schools of London. Mr. Gooch has also shown his interest in the philanthropic institutions in South London. He married in 1897 Maud Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Hudleston, of Cayton Hall, Ripley, Yorkshire, and has two sons and a daughter.

VILLAGE COMEDY.

Ladies' Dresses, Dogs and Poultry.

London, March 27.

Some amusing evidence was given to-day during the hearing of a slander suit before Mr. Justice Darling.

The plaintiff was Mme. Emilie Marie Rose Herz, wife of a London diamond merchant, and the defendant Mrs. Martingdale, a resident of Hutton, a village in Essex.

Mr. Poyser, in opening for the plaintiff, said that Mme. Herz took a furnished house at Hutton last summer for her health. She dressed so nicely that her appearance excited envy. She was a French lady, and the clothes were more elaborate than those of the other Hutton ladies. That was why, counsel suggested, Mrs. Martingdale, who lived in the same street as Mme. Herz, addressed some very bitter words about "Madame" to another neighbour, Mrs. Hancock, over the garden hedge.

Mrs. Martingdale kept a stud farm at Hutton, and supplied her neighbours with poultry and milk. Mrs. Hancock was the wife of a bank manager.

On one occasion Mrs. Martingdale was alleged to have said:—"Oh you can tell what she is like. I should like to know why she walked up to the village every evening."

And on another occasion something even worse was alleged to have been said:—"I should like to know when her husband picked her up. She is only the East-Ender and I don't think she is married at all. She is not a fit companion for you."

The defence was that the words were never uttered.

A POULTRY DISPUTE.

Mrs. Martingdale's dislike, engendered by envy, counsel continued, was further embittered by a dispute about poultry. Mme. Herz once chose what she thought was a young and tender chicken, and sent it back on the ground that it was an old hen. (Laughter.)

After then Mrs. Martingdale refused to supply Mme. Herz with any more milk or chickens.

Mrs. Hancock, giving evidence, said that she got to know Mme. Herz fairly well.

Mr. Poyser: Did you see her go up the village of an evening?—Yes, but she always had her baby with her.

Mr. Terrel (cross-examining): Did Mrs. Martingdale complain about your dog running loose?—She said her dog had been blamed for what my dog and madame's had done. She said they were perfect nuisances.

Where you annoyed with her?—I was annoyed when she refused to sell her milk, for no cause whatever.

Asked about madame's frocks, the witness said: "She always dressed very smartly, not in a way you would expect in a village."

Mr. Terrel: Do you say that this made the people in that row of houses angry?—I can't say it made them angry. It made them talk. (Laughter.)

FRENCH LADY'S EVIDENCE.

Mme. Herz then went into the witness-box. Speaking in broken English, she was understood to say that Mrs. Martingdale had sent her "nasty poultry." (Laughter.) She was in bed of an evening, she said, at seven o'clock, except when her husband was down at Hutton.

Mr. Terrell: Do you think Mrs. Martingdale was angry with you because your clothes were so nice?—I think so. She played two faces. (Laughter.)

One face was a very nice face—In France when we are friends we never speak bad.

Was not Mrs. Martingdale friendly to your husband?—What! Friendly with my husband? No! (Laughter.)

Did she not ask you to go and see a cock-fight with her?—My husband went because it was a little pleasure to him.

Why did he go to the cock-fight?—At this point the witness broke into a torrent of French.

Mr. Justice Darling translated: "She says he only went for a little while, and that you are very rude." (Laughter.)

Mrs. Martingdale, smartly dressed in a tailor-made costume, then gave evidence. She denied the words attributed to her.

Mr. Poyser: Don't you object to the aspersions that have been cast on the character of your fowls?—No.

Mr. Justice Darling: The chickens were dead, and you can't slander the dead. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Poyser: A dog's character has also been taken away—(to witness)—tell us about this cock-fight.

Mrs. Martingdale: I was going to the friend's place. I asked Mme. Herz to come. She was engaged with domestic duties, and suggested I should take her husband, which I did.

Did you think she was married?

Mr. Justice Darling: Otherwise, how do you account for the baby? (Loud laughter.)

Counsel then addressed the jury.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Darling said the case was somewhat of a blow to the entente cordiale.—As far as Hutton was concerned—(laughter)—this was to be regretted, as the entente was doing so well in London. (Laughter.)

The jury return a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages of £10.

MIDNIGHT TRAIN MISHAP.

Injured Man and Woman found on the Line.

London, March 27.

A singular affair occupied the attention of the Snow Hill railway officials early to-dy.

A goods train due at Holborn Viaduct railway station at 12-45 a. m. had run into the City terminus of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway when the driver reported that his engine had rnn over something further down the line. Investigation revealed a tragedy.

Between the platforms of Snow Hill station, which was closed and in darkness, Charles Weston, of Newey-street, Clapham, understood to be employed on the line, was standing up between the metals in the six-foot way with an arm off and injuries to his head.

About five minutes later, in the four-foot way on the "down" road and about forty yards distant, lay the body of Annie Vyse, of Compton-buildings, Goswell road, with terrible injuries to her legs. She was still conscious, and both were conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where they remain in a very serious condition.

Mr. Vyse was seen at the hospital latter by her husband. She told him that she fell from the platform as a light engine was passing. Weston saw her danger and sprang to her rescue. He was not quick enough to save her altogether, however, the engines striking her and carrying her some distance. Weston, she added, obtained his injuries in his attempt to save her.

Weston, whose arm was amputated at the hospital, was unable to make a statement. He had looked up the stations as usual, and should have afterwards traversed the down platform and the stairs leading up to Holborn Viaduct station, where he should have delivered up the keys to the railway constable on duty.

A "PRINCESS'S" QUEST.

Travelling under the title of the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, an American girl landed the other night at Liverpool from the Baltic. She was known as Miss Josephine Moffitt in New York, where she declared that Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis wooed and married her.

"I have not come over to assert my title," she said. "Why should I? I was known by it in New York after I married the Prince." Miss Moffitt stated that she was going to visit her sister in Barcelona, and would subsequently rejoin her husband in Vienna.

THE STUATION IN EUROPE.

THE "STATUS QUO" IN THE NORTH SEA.

Cologne, March 25 (Reuter).—The "Cologne Gazette," in an inspired telegram from Berlin, says:—

"No material difficulties now stand in the way of the signature of the declaration regarding the "status quo" in the North Sea by the Powers concerned. The negotitations however, cannot formally be regarded as completely at an end, because a reply to the document sent out by Germany is still awaited from another Power."

On March 24 Herr von Schon, the German Foreign Secretary, in the course of an address to the Reichstag, referred to the North Sea and Baltic negotiations, and said, in regard to the question of the Aland Islands, that just as the North Sea and Baltic negotiations aimed at the maintenance of the "status quo," this object would not be given up in the case of the Aland Islands. He added: "Russia has, I know for a fact, made no proposals on this subject to the Powers concerned, and I know that Russia intends also to make no such proposals. Herewith fall to the ground a number of erroneous comments and newspaper articles, especially those which sought to ascribe to Germany, either actively or passively, a discreditable part in the matter."

GERMANY'S POLICY.

SPEECH BY PRINCE BULOW.

Berlin, March 24.—The debate on the Estimates for the Imperial Chancellery was resumed to-day, when Prince Bulow, the Chancellor, made his expected speech. The Crown Prince watched the proceedings from the royal box. Turning to the Morocco Question the Imperial Chancellor said that both to-day and yesterday the speakers had touched upon the very unsatisfactory situation in Morocco.

He rejoiced that these references had been made in a serious and practical manner, although more or less doubt had been expressed as to whether French action was compatible with the spirit of the Algeciras Act. It was true that Germany had to see that equality of economic rights there should not be infringed, and that German economic interest in Morocco should not be disregarded. On the other hand, he could not fail to recognise that execution of the important provisions of the Act had been hindered by the disturbances in Morocco, and notably by the contest for the Throne. The French Government could not reproach Germany with having, in disregard of these circumstances, interpreted the Algeciras Act in a petty and narrow-minded manner; neither would Germany do so in the future but the expected France on her side equally to recognise and observe the Act in a peaceful and friendly manner. There was no need for him to enter at length into Germany's Moroccan policy or into her relations with France as he had repeatedly expressed himself in detail on the subject.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

Prince Bulow then said that from various utterances he gathered that there was a desire that he should make some mention of the letter sent by the Emperor to Lord Tweedmouth. In view of the discretion to be exercised in the case of private letters he was not in a position to read this letter "in extenso," and this he extremely regretted, as it could be signed by every one of them, by every sincere friend of good relations between Germany and England. It was a private letter in form and contents. The one thing by no means excluded the other, and a letter from a Sovereign did not become an act of State by the mere fact that it dealt with political questions. (Here, here.) In the present instance a freedom of action was being exercised which was claimed by all Sovereigns, and in the exercise of which no one had the right to limit the Emperor. It was a distortion of facts justified by nothing to assert that his Majesty's letter was an attempt to influence the Minister responsible for the British Naval Estimates in the interests of Germany and that it implied interference in the internal affairs of the British Empire. The Emperor was the last to believe that the patriotism of a British Minister would permit him to accept counsels from foreign countries regarding the forming of the Naval Estimates. But what held good for British statesmen held equally good for the leading men in every conntry which raised any pretension to respect and independence. In questions affecting the defence of its own country every people repudiated foreign interference and only consulted its own security, its own requirements. (Hear, hear.) Germany also made use of this right of self-assertion and self-defence when she wished to build a fleet to give the necessary protection to her coasts and trade. (Cheers.) This defensive character of the German naval programme and policy could not be emphasised sharply enough or frequently enough in view of the incessant attempts to impute to Germany aggressive designs and plans against England.

"We wish," the Chancellor, proceeded "to live in quiet and peace with England, and therefore we feel it bitterly when a section of English publicists again speaks of 'the German danger,' though the British fleet several times out-numbers ours, and though other countries possess stronger fleets than ours, and work with no less zeal at the building up of their fleets. In spite of this it is Germany—always Germany—against whom public opinion in England is incited by a reckless and malicious polemic. (Hear, hear.) It would be in the interests of appeasement between the two countries, and therefore in the interests of universal appeasement if the polemic were to cease. Just as we do not dispute England's right to adopt for her fleet that standard which she deems necessary for the maintenance of the British Empire, so no one can take it ill of us when we do not desire that our naval constructions shall be regarded as a challenge to England. (Hear, hear.) If, in connection with these statements we consider the Emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth, in which one gentleman speaks to another, and the fact that the Emperor prizes most highly the honour of his rank as Admiral of the Fleet in the British Navy and that he is a great admirer of British education, of the British Navy, and the British people, then we obtain a perfectly correct idea of the tone, tendency, and contents of the latter. It would have been a matter of great regret if the intentions by which the Emperor was guided in composing the letter had been misconstructed in England. I have, however, the satisfaction to state that such attempts at misconstruction have almost unanimously been repudiated in England. (Cheers.) The dignified manner in which this question had been treated by Parliament a fact to which reference was made yesterday and to-day, and which is much appreciated, will contribute most effectively toward averting all disturbance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany, and towards removing all hostile points from the discussion of the incident." (Cheers.)

HERR VON SCHON'S SPEECH

Herr von Schon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then addressed the House. Morocco, he declared, was a sore point for Germany's Western neighbours. He continued: "I am happy to say however, that from the outset our relations with France regarding the Morocco Question have developed in an entirely normal and friendly manner. This was repeatedly demonstrated when those relations formed the theme of diplomatic discussions between Berlin and Paris. I refrain from entering into M Delcasse's recent speech in the French Chamber, because his remarks have already been repudiated in France. I think it will suffice if we confirm the view that the policy of the present French Government in Morocco is far from regarding Morocco as the pivot of a hostile movement, as was the case three years ago. Then—and this is the difference between our position then and now—we were compelled to apply a lever to that point, if not to move the world from its groove, at any rate to restore its equilibrium, with the object not of getting a firm footing in Morocco but of safeguarding our interests." The result of our action was the Algeciras Act, which remains the firm basis of our attitude in Moroccan affairs. It we measure events in Morocco by that Treaty we must insist, contrary to the sceptical remarks made about the Act, that hitherto no clear case of a violation of the Algeciras Act by France could be established."

With reference to the Anglo-Russian Treaty, the Minister said that as Germany had no political or economic interest in Tibet, and only economic interest in Persia, it would suffice for them to regard the Treaty, as far as it concerned Persia, only with a view to seeing whether, and if so how far, their economic interests were affected by it. Herr von Schon continued: "The Treaty does not extend to the Persian Gulf. Both the contracting parties have taken good care not to intrude upon the rights of third parties, and a new situation is created for Britain and Russia only, inasmuch as both have agreed peacefully and joyfully to abandon the rivalry vigorously carried on for many years past.

Russia and England have repeatedly, in most loyal manner, assured us that the rights and duties of others are not affected. Nor are new rights or duties for third parties created by the agreement. To this must be added that both powers, in the preamble to the treaty, expressly declare for the principle of the open door. Finally, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in the Treaty there is no mention of the economic equality of others ceasing after thirty years. There is, therefore, no occasion for us to feel disquieted by the Treaty, still less to oppose it. We are able now, as we have been hitherto, to pursue in Persia, as in every other independent country, our economic activity. It is true that we cannot be blind to the fact that Russia and England, thanks to their position, have gained what is perhaps not an insignificant advance over us, which we cannot nor will dispute with them. Of recent years increasing interest in Persia had made itself felt in circles concerned with the import trade to Persia promoted by the establishment of direct steamship communication from Hamburg to the ports of the Persian Gulf. There is also the question of the founding of a German Chamber of Commerce at Teheran or some other Persian city. Our Commercial Attache in Constantinople has sent home a study of the economic conditions prevailing in Persia.

"I should like to pause a moment here. I now come to the Baghdad Railway, and wish to emphasise this pause to show that no connection whatever exists between the Anglo-Russian Agreement and the Baghdad Railway. That is not only our view, but also that of Great Britain and Russia, as both Governments have repeatedly and in the most loyal manner assured us, at the same time declaring that on every occasion when a question of interest for Germany arose between them their Governments would not negotiate further without an exchange of views with us."

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

King Victor Emmanuel on March 26 twice visited the German Emperor on board the yacht "Hohenzollern," and the Emperor during the morning accompanied the King on shore. In the evening the King took leave of the Imperial visitors, and left for Rome.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times" says that no additional information is obtainable in official circles respecting the alleged rejection by the the German Government of Dr. Hill's appointment as Ambassador to Germany. The State Department and the German Embassy declare that they have no official notification of the fact. A month ago the German Government formally accepted Dr. Hill's appointment, and a number of other changes and promotions consequent upon it have been made.

The appointment of Dr. Hill, like that of Mr. Riddle to St. Petersburg, was, the correspondent adds, one of a series which the President wished to make on the ground of merit and experience and for the purpose of demonstrating that "a not rich man" could hold with efficiency and dignity an important diplomatic post abroad. There is a suspicion in some quarters, though perhaps not well founded, that a man of great wealth, who, like Mr. Charlemagne Tower, would spend money lavishly, would be preferred at Berlin. There may be other reasons, but in point of character, ability, and experience Mr. Hill is the peer of any American Ambassador or Minister at present in the service.

A *Reuter* telegram from Berlin says the German Foreign Office states that the news from Washington as to the German Government's having refused to accept Dr. Hill as United States Ambassador in Berlin in succession to Mr. Tower is untrue. In fact, several months ago, when the Government was privately approached in the matter, the opinion expressed in confidence by the German Government regarding the acceptability of Dr. Hill was entirely favourable; and the affair has not been mentioned since. The Government has never taken any official steps in the matter, and it declares the statement that Dr. Hill is regarded as *persona non grata* to be wholly baseless.

PORTUGAL.

A statement published in a Madrid journal that the amputation of King Manuel's wounded arm is considered necessary by his medical attendants is officially declared in Lisbon to be a pure fabrication.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

The Commission of XVII. met in Brussels on March 25, for the thirty-ninth time, and after adopting M. Beernaert's stipulation that laws dealing with the rights and liberties of the natives should be passed as soon as possible, voted the Colonial Law as amended by eleven to one, M. Lorand, and with one abstention, M. Vandervelde. The main question of annexation was then put to the vote and carried by ten to two, M M. Lorand and Vandervelde, with one abstention, M. Masson. If the four absent members, MM. de Lantsheere, Begerem, Woeste, and Bertrand had been present, the figures would presumably have been thirteen to three.

ITALY.

A "Central News" telegram from Rome, dated March 23, says:—It is stated that King Victor Emanuel and Mr. Roosevelt have exchanged cordial telegrams on the subject of the engagement of the Duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Katherine Elkins, and that the King has invited Senator Elkins and the members of his family to visit Rome. On the occasion of the wedding, it is stated, Mr. Elkins will be invested with the order of the Annonciade as a relative of the King. Father Patrick Walsh and Father Aphonse Arcese, both of whom are priests of the Roman Catholic Church at Brooklyn, yesterday had a long interview with the Pope. It is conjectured that the two fathers discussed with the Pope the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi, and it is stated that they have now left for New York on a private mission from the Vatican, which is anxious for the conversion to Roman Catholicism of Miss Katherine Elkins.

The "Corriere della Sera" states that the official announcement of the engagement of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Elkins will not be made until October next. It is stated that the question of the conversion of Miss Elkins to the Roman Catholic faith is encountering some opposition from the Elkins family, and that Cardinal Gibbons has been asked to arrange this point.

It is rumoured that the marriage will take place in November at Washington.

EGYPT.

The cairo correspondent of the *Times* wrote on March 22:—I am officially informed that the work of the Esneh barrage is making rapid progress and that it is hoped that it will be completed before the flood of 1909, a year in advance of the estimates. The foundations in all probability, will be laid before the next flood. A sum of about £500,000 has been expended.

PRINCE AND HEIRESS.

Mme. Gould's Admission.

New York, March 28.

A representative of the "New York American" has obtained an interview with Mme. Anna Gould, when the following dialogue passed:—

"Mme. Gould I wish to ask you a question. Are you going to marry the 'Prince de Sagan'?"

"We are not engaged."

"But that is not a reply to my question. I am asking if you are going to marry him? Has he come here for that purpose?"

"I have already told you that we are not engaged."

"But will you marry him?"

"Well, I cannot say no to that question."

"Will the marriage take place here or abroad?"

"I really cannot say any more."

ANCIENT PERUVIAN TAPESTRY.

There has just been placed on exhibition in the American room at the British Museum a small but unique collection of Ancient Peruvian woven cloth and tapestry. The specimens were chiefly obtained from graves in the valley of Pacasmayo, in the Province of La Libertad, and had probably formed the cloaks or winding sheets of the mummies.

The Peruvians became very proficient in the art, not only of cloth-weaving, but also of dyeing of thread and the manufacture of textiles generally, long before the arrival of the Spaniards in the early part of the sixteen century.

The specimens exhibited were purchased by the British Museum at the sale of the De Balivar collection last year.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire died early on March 24 at Cannes from pneumonia, after an illness of some months' duration. The Duke, who in virtue alike of his eminent personal qualities and of his station as the head of one of the great territorial families, had for many years held a foremost place in English public life, was in his seventy-fifth year. He is succeeded in the titles and estates by his nephew, Mr. Victor Cavendish, whose elevation to the dukedom creates a vacancy in the parliamentary representation of West Derbyshire.

The Duke, who was accompanied by the Duchess, left England in the early part of the autumn for Egypt, where they remained for some time, lately returning to Cannes. His Grace had been slightly indisposed for some little time when he left for Egypt. He complained of feeling unwell while at the race at Ascot, and was removed from Windsor Castle, where he was the guest of the King, to London, when it was subsequently announced that the distinguished patient was suffering from a weak action of the heart. The bulletins issued subsequently, however, indicated a slight improvement. His Grace was able to leave London, and afterwards proceeded to Cairo.

The Duchess, for whom much sympathy will be felt, was with his Grace at the time of his death. The news created a deep sensation in political and social circles in London, and, indeed, throughout the country generally, his Grace having occupied a position of the utmost prominence in both spheres throughout the whole of his long public life. The sad intelligence was immediately communicated to the King at Biarritz, and to the Queen and other members of the royal family.

REFERENCES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on March 24 the death of the Duke was referred to by Lord Ripon. The moment he rose the members all uncovered. Speaking with emotion, he said it was with deep regret they had learned of the death of one of the foremost members of the House. The Duke occupied a great position in the House and in the country, and if they looked back to the distant days when he first entered public life and watched his career he was sure it would be the general feeling that they should pay every respect to his memory. He was associated with men of various political opinions, but, all through, his integrity of conduct was recognised. He had no personal object to pursue; he was actuated by no party or personal ambition; and he only desired to do what was best in the interests of the country.

Lord Lansdowne, who also was not unmoved, expressed the regret which would be felt not only in all parts of the House but in all parts of the country. He doubted whether they were yet in a position to appreciate at its value the place which would be assigned to the Duke. He owed his position to no particular achievement on which they might put their finger, but to his fairness, sincerity, fearlessness, and the charm of commonsense which so peculiarly distinguished him. It might be doubted whether any Englishman ever had a much stronger hold on all parties in the community; and as to the personal characteristics of the Duke he could not trust himself to speak.

Lord Rosebery, in a subdued tone, referred to the sudden and terrible news they had received that afteroon of the death of the Duke, and suggested that out of respect to his memory the House should adjourn. They had lost one of the most loyal, honest, and unselfish of men, a generous landlord, and a devoted husband. He was an English gentleman, and he was one of the great reserve forces of the country. He was no orator, but he was listened to with great respect. What was conspicuous in him was his transparent simplicity, candour, and honour, and when he arrived at a conclusion which he believed to be right he adhered to it in all circumstances. In conclusion Lord Rosebery moved the adjournment of the House. While observing that this was an unusual course to pursue, Lord Ripon assented, and the House rose at once.

In the House of Commons, when the questions had all been disposed of, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in a hushed House to pay a tribute to the memory of the Duke. All members uncovered. By the death of the Duke, one of the most distinguished of British statesmen, Mr. Asquith said, we had lost almost the last survivor of an heroic age. Though many years had elasped since the Duke sat in the Commons, they did not forget that for the larger part of his political life he was a member of that Assembly, that he held in it in succession some of the most responsible offices under the Crown, and that for five years he was a leader of the Opposition. In the closing years of his life the Duke commanded in a greater degree than perhaps any other public personage the respect and confidence of men of every section of opinion. That position he won for himself by a life of single-minded devotion to public duty, and there has been no more splendid example in our time of the service that could be rendered to the State by simplicity of nature, sincerity of conviction, directness of purpose. The right hon. gentleman, whose eloquent words of appreciation were frequently cheered, also referred to the Duke's inflexible courage his indifference to praise or blame, and his absolute disinterestedness.

Mr. Balfour followed, dwelling on the late Duke's transparent honesty, a quality obvious to every man with whom he came in contact, to every audience which he addressed. Of all the great public speakers whom he had known, the Duke of Devonshire was the most persuasive, because he never attempted to conceal the strength of the case against him. What made the Duke so persuasive for friends and foes alike was that when he came before the House of Commons or any other assembly he revealed the processes through which his mind had travelled before arriving at a conclusion, and every man felt that this was no rhetorical device. He supported his conclusions without fear of favour, without dread of criticism, without hope of applause. In the Cabinet in the House of Commons, in the House of Lords, on the public platform, everyone who heard him said, "Here is one addressing us who has done his best to master every aspect of the question, who has been driven by logic to form certain conclusions, and who has concealed no argument on either side. Could we hope to have a more clear-sighted or honest guide?" Herein lay the secret of his success as an orator. As a man he had a transparent simplicity of character, which gave him the power of arousing and retaining affection. By his death the public life of England was diminished in dignity, and had suffered a loss which in our time could not be wholly repaired.

SAD PROCESSION TO CHATSWORTH.

Edensor, March 27.

With simplest ceremonial the body of the Duke of Devonshire was brought home to-day covered with a Union Jack, the flag of whose honour he was so jealous. With only the beautiful cross of English violets sent by the widowed Duchess, and with one solitary watcher, the old village sexton, the coffin lies in Edensor Church. There it remains through the night watches, till the interment to-morrow in the flower-lined grave in the churchyard close to that of his murdered brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish.

In the train which brought the body from St. Pancras were Mr. Victor Cavendish (the new Duke), Mr. Richard Cavendish, and Mr. Henry Cavendish. The express was stopped at Rowsley Station shortly before two o'clock. The mourners were met by Mr. Gilson Martin, agent; Mr. Fieldsend, his assistant; and Dr. Wrench, the Duke's physician. The coffin of polished oak contains a heavy lead casket. At the foot and head were the black seals with the Cavendish crest affixed at Cannes.

Few strangers were at the station, the desire being to limit the reception to the Duke's own people. The coffin was placed in a hearse with glass sides, with several wreaths brought from London.

The small procession started for Edensor Church, four miles away. Mr. Martin's carriage led, next came the hearse, surmounted by a ducal crown in black and gold; and behind a brougham with the members of the family. In the village of Rowsley all the blinds were drawn. The cottagers stood respectfully at their doors as, for the last time, the Duke passed along the Chatsworth road.

So it was at the hamlet of Beeley. At the entrance to the park the gate-keeper curtised to the flower-covered coffin. The road runs for a long way through the beautiful park and alongside the Derwent, now a brawling stream, and finally by the walls of Chatsworth House of which the Duke was so proud, and where he so often regally entertained great monarchs.

But in this last journey there was no stoppage at the lofty portals of Chastworth House. The simple procession turned downwards to the bridge across the Derwent, and came slowly on to Edensor. Here again the tenants mournfully awaited their late lord. At the east gate the three members of the family alighted, and stood in the roadway, while the heavy coffin was lifted to the bier.

AT THE CHURCH.

A little white-robbed group of clergy and choir boys waited on the glistening path to the church door. The bearers raised their burden: the Rev. E. G. Tatcher, vicar of Beeley, and the Rev. W. H. Addison, curate-in-charge, recited the opening sentences of the burial service.

Behind the coffin walked "Mr. Victor," as he is still affectionately called on the estate, carrying the Duchess's cross of violets.

Very few were in the church when the coffin was borne down the aisle and placed before the altar, while the organist, Mr. A, E. Wragg, played Chopin's Prelude in E minor. Sweetly the choir of village boys sang the hymn "When our heads are bowed with woe." The Lord's prayer followed, and then the commendatory prayer, "Into Thy hands" and that was all.

The Duke's nephew remained by the coffin for a little and the small congregation dispersed, the organist playing, as a recessional Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Later the body was removed to the Cavendish chapel. The sun was shining through the stained-glass windows which the tenants put up in memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish. Though the church was rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott, it contains much of an older structure, and one such portion is the Cavendish monument to the memory of that son of "Bess of Hardwick," the famous ancestress of the Cavendishes, who became the first Earl of Devonshire.

His recumbent figure lies under a marble canopy, and beside it is a perfectly reproduced skeleton in purest alabaster. Above on one side is sculptured in coloured marbles the armour of the first earl, and beside it a statue of Mars. On the other the scarlet and white State robes and State sword of the earl are flanked with a figure of Minerva, the owl at her feet—valour in the field and wisdom in the Senate.

Before this monument of the first earl the body of the eighth Duke rests temporarily. Only one light burns. Nothing could exceed in simplicity this final reception of the great statesman and nobleman in preparation for the last sad rites to-morrow; yet one feels that it is in perfect keeping with his character.

All the public bodies with which the Duke was connected will be represented to-morrow. Already many wreaths have arrived, but these will not be placed in the church till to-marrow. An exception is that from the Devonshire Club, a wreath of Parma violets, which is lying near the head of the coffin.

There are staying at Chatsworth House the widowed Duchess of Devonshire, Mr Victor and Lady Evelyn Cavendish, and Master Edward Cavendish, Mr Richard and Lady Moyra Cavendish, Lord and Lady Gosford, Lord Acheson and Lady Theo. Acheson, Colonel Cavendish, Miss Christian and Miss Blanche Egerton, Lord Charles Montagu, Lord Stanley and Lady Alice Stanley, Mary Duchess of Hamilton, Lady Edward Cavendish, Lord and Lady Graham, Lady Alice Egerton, Mr. W. Egerton and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Dunville, private secretaries.

The King will be represented at to-morrow's service in St. Maragaret's, Westminster, for the Duke of Devonshire, by one of the principal members of the Household, probably Lord Knollys.

THE REJECTED AMBASSADOR.

Inner History of the Incident.

BERLIN, March 27.

Although the German Foreign Office still persists in its declaration that it has no knowledge of any official German objections to the appointment of Dr. David Jayne Hill as American Ambassador in Berlin, I am enabled to send an absolutely authentic account of the incident, which has become the diplomatic sensation of the two hemispheres.

The Foreign Office's ignorance of the facts will be understood when I say, as I do on the highest possible authority, that the Kaiser close on this occasion to communicate his views—as on the occasion of his letter to Lord Tweedmouth—not through the customary channal of the Foreign Office, or the Embassy in Washington, but through a "highly private" communication addressed to Mr. Roosevelt.

This letter was sent through the American Embassy in Berlin and is now on the ocean. As it cannot reach Washington until some time next week its contents were to-day cabled in cipher to Washington, who will no longer remain in any doubt of the character of the objections the Kaiser has to receiving Dr. Hill as America's representative at the Imperial Court.

When the exact nature of these objections is known it will become apparent that the Kaiser, in his characteristically impulsive manner, has taken boldly upon himself the responsibility for pointing out to Mr. Roosevelt why he considers Dr. Hill unfit for the Berlin Embassy.

KAISER'S CHANGE OF MIND.

The Kaiser's message makes no secret of the fact that his Majesty has changed his mind regarding Dr. Hill's acceptability within the past five months. In November, when the German Ambassador in Washington lodged inquiries in Berlin concerning Dr. Hill's fitness, the Emperor gave his unreserved approval of Mr. Roosevelt's selection. Since then he has changed his mind.

The change is said to arise from incidents in the tour of Prince Henry of Pr

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PRESBYTERIANS AND CANTONMENT CHURCHES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 24 Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether there are any other military stations in India in like circumstances with Jullundur, as having no Presbyterian or unconsecrated church, and to which Scottish regiment are not in future to sent because of the absence of such buildings; and whether he will state what the military stations are to which they are not to be sent in future.

A large number of questions appeared on the order paper on this subject. Sir J. Jardine also asked whether the Government church at Jullundur was built with funds accruing from the taxes in India, and whether the Indian finances incurred any annual charge for its upkeep. Mr. J. D. White asked for an undertaking that no church built with public money shall in future be allowed to be consecrated without a guarantee against any claim to special or exclusive use: he also drew attention to the Bishop of Lahore's assertion that the Church of England had had the monopoly of using this church, and called for Government action to challenge the alleged monopoly; inquired by whom the Bishop's stipend is paid, and how his "status" differs from that of any other minister of religion in India; and asked upon what statute the Bishop's claim for exclusive use of a Government church is based. Mr. J. A. Bryce sought to ascertain what regiment will take the place of the Gordon Highlanders at Jullundur, what will be the cost of their removal thither, and what the cost of transferring them to Calcutta; also whether steps would be taken to remove the consecration of Anglican churches built with public money in Indian cantonment, and to give the metropolitan bishop in India power to overrule the decisions of suffragan bishops. Mr. Cowan asked what were the strengths of the Gordon Highlanders and the Leinster Regt. respectively at the time of the Bishop of Lahore's action and whether the Indian or the British taxpayer would bear the expense of their removal; and Mr. Lough asked whether the right hon. gentleman would lay on the table any correspondence on the subject, and further inquired the names of the military stations in India from which under recent orders, the Scottish regiments will be precluded on account of there being no place of worship for Presbyterian and other Nonconformists.

Mr. Morley: With your permission, sir, I should like to state the position in a sentence or two dealing with this question. All these questions touch one particular subject from the different points of view of the various interrogators. I submit that I should be saving the time of the House and consulting the desires of those who have put these questions on the paper if, instead of answering on this subject point by point, I were to place on the table of the House, as an hon; member opposite, in fact, proposes that I should a memorandum containing the whole history and facts of this rather complex, intricate, and certainly delicate question. I believe that by so doing I shall do what the House, if they were acquainted with all the circumstances, would desire me to do, and therefore I hope that I may be absolved from answering these questions in detail, because I will undertake that the Memorandum shall contain an answer to every point raised by my hon. friends. (Cheers.) There are papers already in possession of the House, and have been for several years, but then hon. members do not always have time to read Blue Books; but they will find a good deal of information on all these points in Command Paper 129 of the year 1900—papers relating to the use of Presbyterian and Wesleyan service in garrison churches in India. I would only add this, that I understand that the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta sails for this country on the 25th of this month, and I shall have every advantage of consultation with him before I am called upon to reply to any points that may occur to hon. members in connection with the matter.

Mr. Gulland: May I ask if there will be any opportunity to discuss the question after these papers have been laid?

Mr. Morley: That is a point which I am not competent to answer. It must be addressed to the leader of the House.

Sir J. Jardine: When will the Memorandum be laid?

Mr. Morley: I should say within a week.

Sir J. Jardine inquired what arrangement was likely to be made about the Presbyterians in the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the use of these churches.

Mr. Morley: I think my hon. friend will be well advised to wait until he sees the Memorandum, and then he can put further questions.

Sir J. Jardine asked the Secretary of State for War whether the War Office was consulted as regarded any intended consecration of Government churches in India which were used by British troops for the purpose of Divine services.

Mr. Haldane: The reply is in the negative.

BRITISH INDIANS IN CANADA.

Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a telegram from Vancouver from a large meeting of British Indians, which was held in the Sikh Temple, protesting against deportation and exclusion from Canada.

Mr. Morley: I have received the telegram from Vancouver to which my right hon. friend refers. The only addition I can make to that statement is that, after careful consideration and discussion with the Indian Government, and in concert with the Colonial Office, we have decided to send an envoy to the Dominion Government of Canada with the hope of bringing to an end, if possible, this extremely difficult, intricate, and possibly dangerous question. [See below, Wednesday, March 25.]

INDIAN MAILS.

In reply to Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. Buxton said: The timetable for the Indian mails under the new contract is already in operation. It provides for a delivery of homeward mails at Brindisi at 8 p.m. on Wednesdays and their receipt in London at 10 p.m. on Fridays. In the monsoon season (May to October) the time is thirty-six hours later. It is probable that occasionally, when the mail arrives at Brindisi in advance of the contract time, a delivery on Friday in London will be possible, but a delivery on Friday morning could only be secured either by an increase of speed, which it was not found practicable to obtain, or by a complete alteration of the time-table for Bombay and other Eastern ports. The existing time-table was arranged with the concurrence of the Indian Government to the best advantage which circumstances permit, and I regret that I am not in a position to make the desired alteration.

JAPAN AND CHINA AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Lyttelton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If the attention of his Majesty's Government has been directed to the protest raised by the General Chamber of Commerce of Neu-chwang against the attitude of Japan in forbidding the construction by China of the Heinmintun-Fakumen Railway: is his Majesty's Government in possession of a copy of the alleged agreement by which Japan claims the right of vetoing the construction of that railway; was it received simultaneously with the receipt of the Chinese-Japanese Treaty of 1905, and, if not, when was it received by his Majesty's Government, and does it bear the signature of the plenipotentiaries of the Chinese-Japanese Treaty of 1905; and, if the alleged agreement does not bear these signatures, has it any validity.

Sir Edward Grey: The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. His Majesty's Government are in possession of the text of the clause of the protocol by which Japan claims the right of vetoing the construction of the Heinmintun Fakumen Railway. It runs as follows: "The Chinese Government engage for the purpose of protecting the interest of the South Manchurian Railway, not construct, prior to the recovery by them of the said railway, any main line in the neighbourhood of, and parallel to, that railway, or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interest of the above-mentioned railway." This was communicated to his Majesty's Government in April 1906, shortly after the treaty referred to by the right hon. member. We are informed that the protocol bears the signatures of the Chinese representatives; there can be no doubt as to its validity.

RAILWAY FINANCES AND GENERAL FINANCES.

Mr Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has under consideration the question of separating railway finance from the general finances of India in order that funds may be raised for the railway system, which returns over five and three-quarters per cent. on the capital invested, at a more favourable rate than three and a half per cent.

Mr. Morley: There is no intention of adopting the policy which my hon. friend appears to have in mind, nor have I any reason to believe that its adoption would reduce the rate at which capital can be obtained for Indian railways.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS AND THE NATIONALITIES OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India could without undue labour and expense, enter in the existing Judicial statistics the nationalities of the presiding officers in order that information may be readily available as to the quarter in which responsibility lies for the great majority of the decisions of the civil and magisterial courts in India, and as to the limited extent to which Europeans dispense Justice between man and man in India.

Mr. Morley: I am not prepared to call upon the Government of India to introduce into the Judical statistics a complication which would undoubtedly add considerably to the labour of preparing them without serving in my opinion any very useful purpose.

TRADE ROADS FROM INDIA INTO TIBET.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India contemplates the improvement of the trade roads from India into Tibet.

Mr. Morley: The Government of India have submitted no proposals to me for improving the roads from India into Tibet.

SCHOOLS FOR LAW-GRADE TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is intended to establish industrial schools for low-grade technical training such as would provide a suitable field of recruitment whence to draw students capable of benefiting from the courses provided by the expensive machinery and costly equipment of the Thomasson College at Roorkee, which is now practically fulfilling the functions of a law-grade technical school.

Mr. Morley: I have no information as to the intention of the Government of India. I have seen nothing to suggest that the Local Government are not satisfied that the College is being used to the best advantage in view of existing conditions.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, as regards the High Court of Judicature at Madras, any native of India qualified as a barrister to be a judge thereof has a seat on the bench of that High Court.

Mr. Morley: The reply is in the negative. The Indian Judge is a Vakil of the High Court.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY AND HIS CLERGY.

Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that an inquiry was held last month at the Government Secretariat in Bombay by the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, and Travancore, as regards certain matters of doctrine and ritual in dispute between the Bishop of Bombay and certain clerks in holy orders in which counsel were heard; and whether he can state if the assembly of bishops sat as a court having jurisdiction to pass binding decisions or merely as a council of the Church or as arbitrators by consent of parties.

Mr. Morley: I have no knowledge of the inquiry referred to in this question.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

Mr Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that, by the conditions under which the newly constituted Simla Municipal Committee is to be formed, the constitutional method of electing representatives has been abolished, and that representatives are now to be selected by nomination, and that the largest section of ratepayers in Simla—namely, the owners of private house property, are to have only one representative out of a total of seven nominated members and will be take steps to bring about a continuance of the elective system and also see that the owners of private house property have at least two representatives to protect their large and important interests.

Mr. Morley: In reconstituting the Simla Municipal Committee in the manner described the Local Government has acted within its legal powers. The Municipal Act of the Punjab leaves it to the Government to settle whether a municipal committee shall be constituted by appointment or by selection. The Government, which has a predominating interest in the good administration of Simla and has largely financed the municipality, considers that the change will secure greater efficiency and a fairer representation of interests. I am not prepared to interefore in the way suggested.

BRITISH INDIANS IN CANADA.

A CORRECTION.

On Wednesday, March 25,—Mr. Morley: I should like to correct a misreport in a rather important matter arising from some words that fell from me yesterday. As the misreport appeared in most of the public prints the fault was probably mine. I am made to say that we had decided to send an envoy to Canada to consider the case of the Indians now in Vancouver. What I meant to say, and I think I did say, was that I have the matter of these Indians under my very careful consideration, and I am discussing it, both with the Government of India and in concert with the Colonial Office here with an envoy deputed to this country by the Dominion Government, in the hope of ending if possible this extremely difficult, intricate, and possibly dangerous situation.

A PHILOSOPHIC VAGABOND.

A tall, elderly man named George Morley, upholsterer, pleaded guilty at the Clerkenwell Sessions on March 24 to a series of charges of robbing furnished apartments. The prisoner read an extraordinary statement to the Court. He commenced: "I have pleaded guilty because I have no desire to waste the time of the Court—" Mr. Wallace, K.C.: that is not a very good reason. The prisoner (continuing): "also because I am guilty." Mr. Wallace, K.C.: That is a very good reason. The prisoner. And what is more.

I hail the hour that finds me here,
Before your Honour as my judge,
And all I say shall be sincere;
From truth I will not budge,

There is, as you know, a French saying: "Tout vient a qui sait attendre" (every thing comes to him that waits). I have waited for this hour and it has come, and I am glad of it, rejoice in it, and have a welcome for it. You know, sir, that providence gives thick hides to animals that must exist in cold climates, and to men that are reserved for sorrow it gives a genuine, jovial sprit.

Indeed, the inner side of the darkest cloud is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And to-day I wear them inside out,
That you may see the lining.

I have to admit that a warming voice has often whispered in mine ear:

Be careful, George, or for the Law Courts you are fated;
Then in the newspapers your case it will appear,
Where legal stories are so pithily narrated.

". . . Magna est veritas, et prævaleait," thus runs the Latin proverb, but, my Lord, truth does not always prevail on this side of the grave, only beyond it. I have done my utmost to obtain employment, but without success. I was resolved not to commit any dishonest act again, and so I decided to enter the workhouse. I went to the Relieving Officer, but that officious piece of Bumbledom, after snapping out a few questions, roughly informed me he could do nothing. I came out disappointed but not conquered. . . . Soon I was totally without food or shelter, and only such raiment left as that in which I stand. On three occasions I sought refuge at the casual wards . . . but I do not intend to go there again as long as there is an earth for a bed and the sky for a counterpane. I resolved to have another hard, honest try for work, and if I failed, to take the only course left open for me—namely, to get into gaol. The historian shows that notwithstanding the progressive spirit of the times a Briton is not permitted without an effort to progress according to his own inclinations, and I would add that after a certain age he is not permitted with effort to progress at all. What could I do? Turned away from the workhouse, there was left for me a choice of two things—suicide or prison. It is said of two evils choose the lesser. I choose prison, where—

I should have food all through the week,
On Thursdays broth and mutton-steak,
No diggings then should have to seek,
But simply rest content.
And will it not be truly grand
For me to wear the convict band,
And bravely every day to stand
My well-earned punishment!
Then when I am released again,
If in mind and body I am sane,
No further wrongs my life shall stain.
On good I will be bent.
Once prison brought me scalding tears,
An aching heart, appalling fears.
But now I ask, sir, for three years,
And what I ask is meant.

Mr. Wallace, K.C., said that for a man with such gifts and abilities there could be no excuse, as if he had applied his natural gifts in an honest way he could always have earned a living. He would have to undergo three years' penal servitude. "Thank you," said the prisoner, with a smile and a bow, "that's just what I required."

HOW TO LIVE TO 120.

New York, March 28.

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, who has lately devoted himself more to hygiene than to episcopalian affairs, issued a declaration yesterday stating that we can most of us live to be 120 years old if we live wisely, and that men and women should be in their prime at 80.

Bishop Fallows himself is in his seventy-third year, but he says that he is only a youngster, and feels better now than he did ten years ago.

The Bishop says he concludes that "the reason men do not live to a great age is because under modern conditions our arteries harden with advancing years, due to deposits of calcareous substances, which is not, of course, precisely a new discovery.

Bishop Fallows is positive that sour milk or pure butter-milk drunk two or three times daily is an efficient antidote to the hardening of the arteries, and further has made enough tests, he says, to warrant him recommending sour milk to one and all.

SHORT STORIES OR NOVELS.

Publisher's Views of their Respective Values.

London, March 27.

Several publishers gave evidence to-day in the King's Bench Division as to the fancy of the reading public for a full novel or a volume of short stories, this question arising incidentally in Mr. Thomas Fisher Unwin's action against another publishing house, Messrs. James Clarke and Company, to recover damages for alleged libel.

The action was concerned with Mr. S. R. Crockett's novels. A question thus arose whether "Me and Myn, Limited," was or was not a novel, or only a collection of short stories.

Mr. John Long, the publisher, gave his opinion that "Me and Myn," was a novel. Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens, K.C., he admitted that Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" was a collection of short stories, and was popular—"it was made popular."

"How?" asked Mr. Justice Lawrance.—"Mr. Gladstone approved of the book," Mr. Long replied.

"A Window in Thrums," by Mr. J. M. Barrie, "Many Cargoes," by Mr. W. W. Jacobs, and the "Arabian Nights" were put to Mr. Long as collections of short stories which were popular.

"These," Mr. Long said, "were 'exceptional cases.' As a rule the public do not like short stories."

Mr. Charles Terry, publisher, said in his opinion "Me and Myn" was a novel.

Mr. H. E. Young, publisher and bookseller, of Liverpool, regarded it as a novel. In his opinion the only brilliant success at present of short story writers was Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who was the inventor of the modern short story. Asked as to Mr. Barrie's short stories, he gave his opinion that the demand for them had gone down very much indeed. In fact the whole "Kailyard School" was dead and buried. (Laughter).

Questioned about Mr. Jacobs' short stories, Mr. Young said: "He was exceedingly popular, but he is not so popular as he was. He has, however, a vogue of his own, and is one of the humorists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries."

Conan Doyle is an exception?—Yes. "Sherlock Holmes" goes on selling.

Although he regarded "Me and Myn," as a novel, it was a bad novel. Mr. Crockett's reputation was waning.

Mr. Justice Lawrance: You are destroying reputations by the dozen. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. Marston, publisher, likewise gave evidence that "Me and Myn" was a novel.

Mr. W. Heinemann expressed the same opinion.

For the defence Mr. Dickens, K.C., submitted that the circular was not in any way defamatory.

The hearing was adjourned.

AGAINST MULAI HAFID.

Rumoured French Negotiations Cause Dissension.

Tangier, March 27.

Information from Fez states that the movement against Mulai Hafid is growing, on account of the rumours regarding negotiations between him and the French.

The chief Kittani is said to be the leader of the movement.

There is in Morocco no more bigoted enemy of the French in particular and of Europeans generally than Kittani. The news, therefore, is probably correct. If correct it is important, for this shereef is an influential person, and does not mince words or hide his light under a bushel.

In the assembly of the notables at Fez, of which he is president, he has frequently broken out into reproaches against the viziers for tolerating the Christians and eighteen months ago he actually left Fez on a preaching tour against the French.

When the public opinion of Fez declared against Abd-el-Aziz at the beginning of this year, it was Kittani who mounted the pulpit in the mesque and declared that the Sultan had forfeited the throne.

The news confirms the reports prevalent for the last week or two that Mulai Hafid's cause is waning.

M. JAURES'S DENUNCIATION.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, made another attack on France's policy in Moroc o and raised a storm by accustoming the French forces of inhumanity.

He denounced the bombardment of Casa Blanca and late said that he had read an account the other day of how a nomad village of Moors has been surprised on March 15, and all the inhabitants including women and children, shot down by the French artillery.

This statement evoked a spirited denial from M. Clemenceau, while M. Doumer averred that no soldier was more generous and humane than the French soldier.

Subsequently the Premier stated that immediately after the publication of the story mentioned by M. Jaures, a telegram had been sent to General d'Amade asking for a complete and exact account of the events of March 15. The General's reply had not yet been received.

STATION THEFTS.

London, March 27.

Six railway employes were charged to-day at Clerkenwell with being concerned in the theft of numerous articles from Euston Station.

Henry Slee, clerk, was first placed in the dock, there being three charges against him. He pleaded guilty, and it was explained that the goods found at his house were of the value of £300. They were the contents of packages which had been despatched for transit, and thefts had been going on since November last.

Slee said that the thing was so easy; there was absolutely no check, and once they made a start, unless they were wonderfully self-possessed, there was no stopping. They started with very small things, and found they were not caught. The articles found were of no use to him, but the thing was so easy that it became a positive mania.

The magistrate said there was only one way of dealing with the prisoner. He would be given six months' hard labour on each of the three charges—eighteen months in all.

The other accused were railway portera at Euston. They were remanded in order that investigations might be made as to their characters.

FATAL MIDNIGHT DRIVE.

A fatal motor accident occurred in the early hours of March 27, at the Porte d'Italie, one of the southern exits from Paris. Two men were killed, and a third was so badly injured that his recovery is considered hopeless.

A mechanic, named Deron, employed at the Reboux Motor Factory, in the Avenue de l'Observatoire, took one of the firm's cars, and, accompanied by three friends, named Albert Langlet, Louis Vivier, and Emile Labbe, started out at midnight for a run on the suburban roads on the south side of Paris.

About two o'clock in the morning the car returned to Paris, travelling at a great speed, and just as it approached the Porte d'Italie it collided, in the middle of the roadway, with a tramway refuge.

The shock was so tremendous that the car was cut in twain, and two of the occupants, Langlet and Vivier, were pitched on their heads. Langlet was killed instantly, and Vivier died a few hours later in hospital. The chauffeur Deron was taken to hospital in a very serious state, while Labbe had two ribs fractured.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY'S GIFTS.

During the last few days the Goldsmiths' Company has voted £25,000 in aid of educational and philanthropic funds.

The largest donations are those of £10,000 each to the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, with the object of establishing a lectureship in metallurgy and readership in English, both of which are to bear the name of the Goldsmith Company.

Other donations include a fourth gift of £1,000 to the rebuilding fund of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £1,000 to the removal fund of King's College Hospital, the work upon which is soon to be started on the new site at Denmark Hill, and £250 to the King Edward Schools of the Bridewell Royal, Hospital.

SINGER'S THEFTS.

Miss Morfa Hughes Sent to Prison.

London, March 27.

Professionally known on the concert platform as "Miss Morfa Hughes," Mrs. Ethel Bugby, the wife of a traveller residing at Twickenham, again surrendered to her bail at Clerkenwell Sessions to-day.

At the last sessions, when she was found not guilty of having stolen a diamond pendant and ring valued £108, from the shop of Messrs. Hemming Co., Conduit-street, Regent-street, as long ago as September, 1905, she created a dramatic scene by swooning in the dock when the foreman of the jury gave the verdict.

Her answer to the charge was that she had a double, and that she received the pendant from a Mrs. McKay, also known as "Lady Clarke" who died six months ago.

The other charges brought against her, to all of which she pleaded not guilty, are the following:—

Stealing a diamond pendant, the property of Debenham and Freebody, Ltd.

Stealing a diamond brooch and a sapphire and diamond pendant, the property of the directors of the Association of Diamond Merchants, Ltd.

Stealing a diamond brooch, the property of the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Co.; and stealing a diamond pendant, the property of Harrison's, Ltd.

The prosecution now elected to proceed on the charge relating to the alleged theft of a diamond pendant on January 15, 1906, from the establishment of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street, W.

"LIKELY TO COMMAND RESPECT."

In opening the case, Mr. C. F. Gill, K. C., for the prosecution, told the jury that in January, 1906, an assistant in the jewellery department of the name of Talbot alleged that the accused called there, gave the name of "Mrs. Morris," and described herself as the wife of a doctor practising in Wimpole-street, W. She was very quietly and respectably dressed, and of course the mention of a local doctor's name was certainly likely to command respect.

"Mrs. Morris" explained that she desired to purchase a present for the matron of a convalescent home at Eastbourne. She received every attention and remained for some time looking at pendants, brooches, and other jewellery.

Eventually she selected one or two small things, which were to be sent to Wimpole street, but in regard to the important purchase she was unable to decide at the moment. She went away, and when stock was taken at the end of the month a diamond pendant value £44 15s. was found to have disappeared.

This had been contained in a case, and when the accused was arrested at her home in Twickenham in January last on another charge the case was found in a chest-of-drawers there. This case apparently bore no mark or jeweller's name, but Detective Sergeant McEvoy found the initials "T. B. S."

Inquiry showed these to be those of the manufacturer of the case and on further investigation proved that it had been sold to a Mr. J. H. Whenham, a manufacturing jeweller, who had supplied it with a pendant to Messrs. Debenham.

Indeed, the private marks of Messrs. Debenham were found on it, so that there was an extraordinary and complete identity of the case.

"HAD MADE A MISTAKE."

On her arrest the accused first said: "That is a case I bought to send a little present away in," but later she said: "I have made a mistake. This was a pendant that my husband bought for me four or five years ago in Brentford."

The assistant Talbot said that when "Mrs. Morris" was being spoken to by an assistant witness noticed that her manners were likely to attract attention to a stranger in a jewellery establishment.

"I considered," he said, "that her muff was resting on the counter rather too near the diamond ornaments and jewels, and her hands seemed to be clenched in a suspicious manner."

The witness said he afterwards attended to "Mrs Morris," whose style was quite in keeping with the part she had assumed, and she seemed to know a good deal about jewellery and nursing. The articles selected for delivery were sent to the address given, but brought back, the name being unknown there.

The accused gave evidence, and denied being in the prosecutor's establishment at or about the time alleged. She got the case and pendant from a Mrs. McKay, whom she had met at bazaars. She was told that Mrs. McKay had since died.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Detective-Inspector Stockley said that for several years past serious robberies of jewellery had been reported, and during the progress of the case dozens of jewellers had stated they had no doubt prisoner was the person who visited their shops at the time of articles were missed.

Sentence of twelve months' imprisonment in the second division was passed.

"It is not true," said the prisoner, who falling back, was picked up bodily by a warder and carried below.

LATEST WILLS.

Among the latest wills are the following:—

Mr. Stephen George Holland (90), Porchester-terrace, W., woollen and silk merchant, late of Messrs. Holland and Sherry, Warwick-street, Golden-square, W., and of Paris and Berlin. Left £2,000 to his son Ernest Charles, expressing his regret that he may possibly inherit the testator's affliction of deafness; £150 each to his butler, Frank Enfield, and his game keeper, Alexander Mackenzie; £100 to his coachman, Edward Gilbert; £50 to his housemaid, Harriet Johnson; and £25 to each other servant of three years' service, all these bequests being payable if the servants are still in his employment. The residue of the property he left equally between his sons—Tom (since dead), Stephen, Percy, Ernest, and Sydney, and his daughter Adela Holland Mackenzie..... £389,219

Mr. JOHN WAITE, Cornwall-garden, Gloucester-road, South Kensington; formerly a director of the Liverpool Nitrate Company. Left £2,000 and all his household and personal effects to his wife; £2,000 to each of his cousins, Mrs. Emma Hinchcliffe, Mrs. Helena Jane Lambert, and William Watson; £6,000 to various Liverpool charities; and £500 each to the United Kingdom Beneficent Association and the Native Benevolent Institution, Southampton-row, W.C. He also left £150 to his coachman, Thomas Duncan; £150 to his housemaid, Elsa Adams; £100 to his butler, Daniel Isaac; and £25 to each other servant of twelve months' service. He left £50,000 upon trust for his wife for life, with remainder to his nephew and adopted son, Bryon Rivers Pugh..... £154,051

Mr. WILLIAM LASHMAR, Neville Villa, Frant-road, Tunbridge Wells. Left (subject to his wife's interest) £1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Royal Hospital for Incurables; £500 each to the Church Missionary Society and Miss Sharman's Orphan Home; £100 to the Tunbridge Wells Eye and Ear Hospital; and the residue of his estate to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital.... £13,381

Captain JOCELYN HOME THOMSON, C.B., late R.A., 18, Draycott-place, S.W.; Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Home Office.... £4,573

Mrs. GEORGINA DENISON, St. Michael and Angels' Vicarage, North Kensington; widow of Archdeacon Denison..... £2,787

MR. MEREDITH ON RESEARCH.

A letter has been received by the Liverpool Committee for the Excavation and Research in Wales and the Marches from Mr. George Meredith.

The famous author wrote that the work of the committee was deserving of the support of the nation as "researches that may even chance to throw some light on the period of the Roman occupation of Britain would be of priceless value to our national history and a refreshment to Welshmen."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens these gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sealda 3,437 tons, Captain R. H. Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon etc. with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 979 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia 1,970 tons Captain R. J. Garrick arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Persens	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilehfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—APRIL 10.

Alcaus	2312	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Sudree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hasum
Bulimba	1607	Sewell	M M & Co
Brazilian	2438	Tembleje	
Chaplan	2317	Carman	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Peters	P & O Co
Egypt	4179	Summers	London 11-4 P & O Co
Franklale	3100	Kidd	T M & Co
Ipswich	513	Pelling	Shah S N Co
Inchbarra	2572	Nicholas	W & A G & Co
Kaszube	2936	Anderson	P & O Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Loodiana	2128	Clower	M M & Co
Lubuan	2224	Ross	W & A G & Co
Omsori	1735	Hunna	B & P S N Co
Sagzon	5280	Lowe	M M & Co
Torfolk	2566	Boney	G Cotton & Co
Yerbudda	1961	Williams	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3417	Bode	Glade & Co
Nowel Bahr	178	Macola	Sultan of Muscat
Persia	4198	Powell	London 28-3 P & O Co
Peninsular	7047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rahmani	1672	Geddie	Bo & P S N Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster	H A Hasum
Shah Noor	2781	Herrison	H A H Hasum
Shah Zehan	2566	Grant	H A Hasum
Sheigh	2838	Wawn	K Nixon & Co
Zima	146	Malcomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—APRIL 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Othello	3227	Bradley	Hull	22-4	F Muir & Co
B C an Macintyre	3303	Weir	Antwerp	12-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Walton Hall	3903	Leary	K'chi	13-4	K Nixon & Co
F Virawa	2176	LeBrocq	Z'bar	14-4	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1292	R S Ports	Primrose	17-4	B & P S N Co
S Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	11-4	F Muir & Co
N Newbridge	2397	Daly	Hull	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
T Hilari	15 3	DeLuca	Jeddah	20-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	M'borough	15-4	R A Willis

H W P D

Bahadurl	819	Fakeera	M'galore	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Naseri	912	LeMire	P Gulf	17-4 Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia	1970	Garrick	L'pool	19-4 W & A G & Co
2 Castalia			4081 Abery	L'pool 11-4 W & A Graham & Co
3 Dco Baldnino	2284	Maganzini	Genoa	16-4 P R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Pecone	Shanghai	17-4 P & R S N Co
6 City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	17-4 K Nixon & Co
8 Imperator	3320	Morea	Trieste	16-4 A L S N Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4 P & O S N Co
13 Nogori Maru	2737	Honda	Kobe	12-4 N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Britannia s	Garrick	Glasgow, Mar 6
	Oriental s	Palmer	London, Mar 20

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Britannia, for Liverpool &c, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel	Names	From
7	City of Sparta	E Heiley	Liverpool
	Blythswood	L A McDeland	Rangoon
	Muttra	J R O Sullivan	Rangoon
	Shrala	C Scott	Bombay
	Sirra	C S Fumett	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

8	Khedoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Putiala	J Farquhason	Rangoon
	Oaithness	R W Tailor	Bombay
	Silesia	G Bergueglian	A Ports

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
1	Thornbeck	Calcutta
3	Clan Macaulay	Colombo
7	Gwalior	Negapatam
7	Lindula	Rangoon
8	Unfuli	Rangoon
—	Thornbeck	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Totomi Maru left Moji for Hongkong to-day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Yeboshi Maru left Colombo for Bombay to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 10.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—5,918 cwt cottonseed and 3,240 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 11.

147—Coy Rifle Meeting—Sunday the 12th instant—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding, "F" Coy for firing the company Rifle Meeting. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

148—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "BRITANNIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Britannia" arrived yesterday morning with following passengers:—

Capt F Lewis, Lieut E V Manager, Mr T McDonald, Mr John Brooks, Lieut D G Ponsonby, Lieut H D Seton Mrs McDonald, Mr J W Curran.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "CASTALIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this evening with following passengers. Medical Inspection at 5-30 p.m. sharp:—

To London:—Mr W C Bailey, Mrs Bailey, Lieut R Carson, Mrs Carson and child, Mrs E Banks and infant and nurse, Mr G D'Lys, Capt D A L Day, Mr H Fisher, Mrs Fisher and child, Mr Wm. Graham, Mrs Graham and 2 children and nurse, Mrs W Gibson, Capt A U Gladestanes, Miss Gard, Mrs O'Hara, Mr J Hampson, Mrs Mackenzie and child, Mr C R Macnamara, Miss O'Connor, Mr J P Orr, Mrs Orr, 2 children and nurse, Miss Penrose, Major-Gen Pollock, Mrs Pollock, child and infant, Lieut Raymond, Brig-Gen Swann, Capt Stopford, Mr Swinney, Lieut Sherringham, Capt Toogood, Major Thomson, Mrs Thomson, Master H Taylor, Master A Taylor, Mr Wilkens, Capt Walker, Col Young, Mrs Young, Mr Young, Mrs Young and 4 children.

To Liverpool:—Mr W W Anderson, Mrs Batchelor, infant and nurse, Mr A Bennetts, Mrs Bennetts and infant, Miss J Bond, Mrs Barr and infant, Mr J P Chrystal, Mrs Chrystal (Senior), Mrs Chrystal (Junior), Mrs L Clarke, Mrs Duncan, Mr W E Edgcombe, Mrs Graham's nurse and 2 infants, Mr J Gainsford, Mrs Gainsford and 2 boys, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mrs L Litchfield, Miss E Murray, Mr A W Marshall, Mrs Marshall, Mrs Wilkins.

To Marseilles:—Mrs Duncan, Miss Dean, Rev MacNair, Mrs MacNair and 2 children.

To Portsaid:—Rev A Freison, Mrs Freison and 2 children.

THE death has occured at Blacknell, Crewkerne of Mr. J. Wilson, believed to be the oldest Oddfellow in England. He was in his ninety-first year, and joined the Manchester Unity when eighteen, and had, therefore, been a member for seventy-three years.

THE MEMORY MAN

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

"A VERY PERFECT, GENTLE KNIGHT."

Between Lord Northcote's retirement from the labour of public office and the retirement of his father, that "very public gentle knight," as his opponents called the first Lord Iddesleigh, there is a striking defference. The son comes home to long years of peaceful leisure, we all hope; his father died almost in harness. The son is like the father, an indefatigable worker. Lord Dudley will find that his predecessor has left no outstanding accounts for him to settle. "I shall leave no arears, said Lord Iddesleigh, the day before his death, and the little boast was justified. There were no arrears of work when he quitted office. Not that he was contemplating an early demise. On the morning of his death he was saying to Sir James Fergusson that he hoped his separation from his old colleagues would not be permanent; he had an appointment with Stanley for the evening; in his pocket were the notes of a speech which he was to have delivered on the morrow that never came for him.

THE BEEFEATERS.

The "Exons" of the Yeomen of the Guard, one of whom has just been promoted and another appointed, are the four officers of the Royal Guard who in their commissions are styled "corporals," and who rank below the Ensign. Exon is apparently intended to express the pronunciation of the French word "exempt," and the Exons of the Royal Guard are exempt from serving as sheriffs. The Yeomen of the Guard, of course, are the body of old soldiers of distinguished appearance, popularly called "Beefeaters," who on great occasions act with the Gentlemen at Arms as the bodyguard of the Sovereign. The corps was formed by Henry VII. in 1485, and its members still wear the dress of that period and carry partisans. They are called "Beefeaters," not, as over-ingenious etymologist once tried to make out, because they are buffetiers—servers at the sideboard—but because they eat their master's beef. "Beefeater" is an old word for a "well-fed menial," as the New English Dictionary puts it.

THE ACTOR M.P.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the Liberal M.P. for Coventry, whose new play "Marjory Strode" has been produced in London is the only member of the House of Commons who has been a professional actor. For some years he was a member of Mr. Ben Greet's company, and he played on tour with Mr. Benson. He was in the original cast of Mr. Shaw's "Arms and the Man" when it was produced at the Avenue Theatre in 1894. It is at the Playhouse Theatre, which was built on the foundations of the Avenue Theatre when that unlucky house was destroyed by the collapse of Charing Cross Railway Station, that Mr. Mason's new play is to be performed.

THE AMERICAN PANIC.

A Manchester carpenter at present in California gives a personal experience of the American financial panic in a private letter just received:—"I had been working at a place called Bishop, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, and, the contract being finished, I purposed rejoining my friend in San Francisco. A shortime before I left, the stage had been 'held up' and the passengers relieved of their valuables, so to avoid risks I got the contractor to pay my earnings by a cheque—170dols.—drawn on a San Francisco bank, retaining a few dollars for travelling expenses. I reached San Francisco all right, only to find that the bank had gone smash and my cheque was worthless except as a pipelight.

THE SUREST WAY.

"But my state was gracious (continued the writer) compared with that of some others. Hundreds of artisians from England and elsewhere who have been engaged on the rebuilding operations have lost in a moment the savings of months, in some cases of years, and some of the poor fellows seem half-dazed by the shock. Trade, also, is very slack. After much seeking I discovered that my friend was in prison on suspicion of being a 'hold-up' man. This was absurd: fancy a sober Scot of the clan Mac—turned highwayman! He had been in custody twelve days without a hearing, and a lawyer at the court told me he could get him out on a writ of "habeas corpus" for ten dollars. I told him I fancied I could get him out free of expense. I hunted up the British Consul and demanded the privileges of a British subject for my friend. The Consul very kindly exerted himself, with the result that Mac was released, with apologies, next day; and now I raise my hat when I pass the Union Jack."

'OTHELLOS' COMPARED.

Miss Ellen Terry, in the last instalment of her "Memoirs" in Mclure's Magazine," makes an interesting comparison between Henry Irving and the great American actor Edwin Booth in the part of Othello. It was in the late 'seventies, and Booth had been having a bad season at the Princess Theatre in London. Irving generously offered him the hospitality of the Lyceum, and the two alternated the parts of Othello and Iago. At rehearsal (says Miss Terry) he was very gentle and apathetic. Accustomed to playing Othello with stock companies he had few suggestions to make about the stage management. The part was to him more or less of a monologue. "I shall never make you black," he said one morning. "When I take your hand I shall never have a corner of my drapery in my hand. That will protect you." I am bound to say (adds Miss Terry) I thought of that "protection" with some yearning the next week, when I played Desdemona to Henry's Othello. Before he had done with me I was nearly as black as he. Miss Terry seem to have preferred Booth's Othello to Irving's. "Booth's Othello was very helpful to my Desdemona. It is difficult to preserve the simple, heroic blindness of Desdemona to the fact that her lord mistrusts her if her Lord is raving and stamping under her nose! Booth was gentle in the scenes with Desdemona until *the* scene where Othello overwhelms her with the foul word and destroys her fools paradise." Othello was played for six weeks. Each week Irving and Booth changed parts. And the change for each, Miss Terry thinks, was for the worse. After praising Booth's Othello, she declares that his Iago seemed deadly commonplace.

A NICE POINT.

There are some amusing stories told of the bargaining that sometimes takes place between the lady leaving the front row of the ladies' gallery and the lady who wants her place. Mr. Stephen Gwynn told one to the guests at the St. Patrick's Day dinner in Manchester. It was one of the "big" nights when Free Trade was the subject of the debate. A lady was about to leave the front row, and when asked for her place she replied, "Are you a Free-trader or a Protectionist?" The asking lady, anxious for her seat, hedged. "Well" she said, "I want to hear the debate before I make up my mind." The lady in the front row retorted, "If you haven't made up your mind before this you never will make up your mind." The other lady pleaded pathetically that where she had been sitting it was impossible to hear any of the arguments. She got the seat, but could not tell her friends whether the lady who catechised her—a Free-trader—wanted to preserve the front row as a reward for Free-traders or as a cure for Protectionists.

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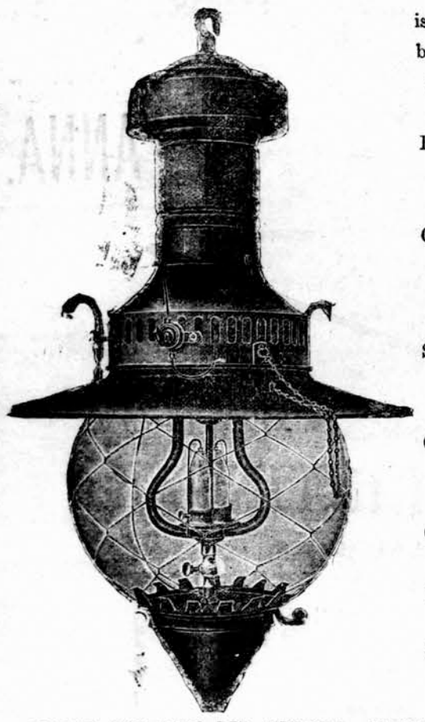

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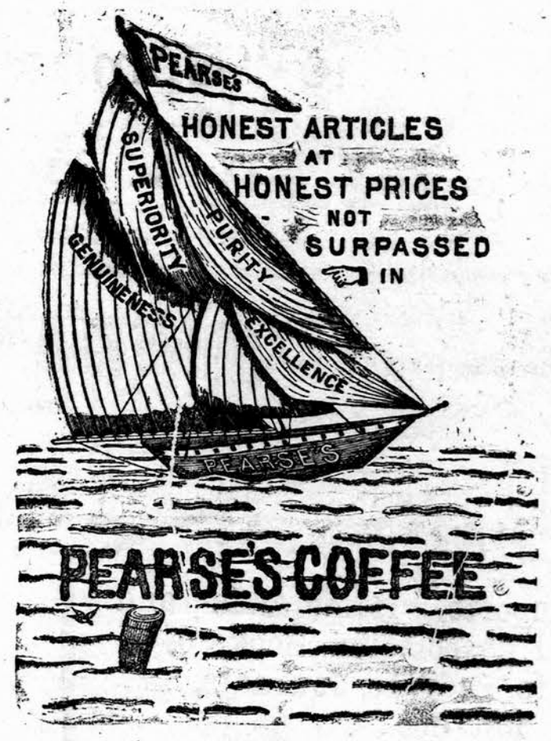

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